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UTILITY TAXES RAISE CHICAGO 'TRACTION FUND'

Compensation for Use of Streets and Alleys Now Totals $54,402,102

ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO PURCHASE LINES

Method Offers Program for Other Cities Seeking New Sources of Revenue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—What should be paid to a city for the use of its streets and alleys by the public utilities? The city of Chicago last year collected $6,913,461, in the last 20 years a total of more than $60,000,000, and has on hand today a "traction fund," designated for street car purposes alone of $54,402,102 gathered from this source.

Interest in the policy which brought about these payments has been revived by franchise negotiations. The telephone company's franchise ran out this month. Efforts are being redoubled to expedite a street car settlement, under impetus of the convening of the State Legislature, the traction grant having run its limit two years ago. Agreement as to the terms of renewal is not yet in sight for either.

The record of the city's receipts over 20 years for the use of its streets and alleys, especially compiled and published here for the first time, required 11 feet of adding machine figures. The results follow:

Tabulation of Revenues

Street car lines	$41,559,678.10
Commonwealth Edison Co. (electricity)	9,989,618.18
Chicago Telephone Co.	6,738,724.11
Elevated railroad	3,289,635.16
Chicago Tunnel Co.	869,703.89
Fire, burgler, sprinkler alarms	707,255.84
Illinois Maintenance Co. (steam)	111,958.67
Chicago Postal Pneumatic Tube	77,292.14
Western Union Telegraph Company	75,329.68
Postal Telegraph Co.	12,995.31
Stock Quotation Telegraph Company	16,066.00
Small miscellaneous, mostly steam	11,684.02
	$63,489,821.10

The street car companies pay the city 55 per cent of their net earnings after allowing 5 per cent on the "city purchase price" or so-called value of the property of the companies. The telephone company pays 3 per cent of its receipts from all sources. This

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Prince Cheers Distressed Miners on Northern Tour

Many Cottages of Colliers Visited in Workless Northumberland Villages

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng. (AP)—The Prince of Wales, continuing his tour of the coal fields, went to the Northumberland district. His first call was at the Wallsend training center where men of the mining villages are learning to become efficient at some other trade.

Going to another village, consisting of 24 cottages, each containing one room and an attic, the Prince accompanied a miner to his home, where he learned that nine persons, six of them adults, lived.

From there, he visited Martin McCann, a miner, in whose family of eight only a lad of 15 is working. The Prince met the boy who was just returning from a mine, his broken shoes revealing his mud-covered feet.

"Can't you get better shoes than those?" asked the Prince.

"We haven't been able to buy clothes for years," replied the youth.

At Seaton Burn, a town which has been adopted by Kingston-on-Thames, much as the devastated towns of France were adopted, he found only 60 men of its population of several hundred at work. Most of the men have been unemployed for two years.

The Prince always has liked to get into intimate touch with the activities of his countrymen of all classes and never has bothered about conventions when obtaining first-hand knowledge. He tramped about the distressed mining villages of Durham, entering the cottages of miners, carefully inquiring into their condition, bringing a new air of sympathy and cheerfulness wherever he went.

He used his automobile only to convey him from village to village. In the heartiness and sympathy of his greetings to the sorely stricken people, he carried the easy manner he has so often shown and was ready to shake hands with the village girls who lined up to greet him the moment his arrival became known.

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Prime Minister of Irak in Dress of Western World

SIR ABDUL MUHSIN SA'ADUN BEG

Son of a Governor of a Mesopotamian District, Sir Abdul Was Knighted by George V for His Services to Irak. He Has Been Thrice Called on by King Feisal to Form a Cabinet.

FEISAL URGES RECOGNITION OF IRAK BY AMERICA

Prime Minister Also Pleads for End to Washington and London Negotiations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAGDAD—King Feisal in his up-to-date study in the new Royal Palace and the Prime Minister in his spacious office in the old tumbledown building which before the war was the seat of the Turkish Governor, both made use of the interviews they granted The Christian Science Monitor special representative to send through this publication a message to the American people urging the early conclusion of the negotiations conducted between Washington and London regarding America's recognition of the new kingdom.

Of all capitals, Washington and Teheran have alone withheld their recognition of the state formed out of the post-war chaos in the Land of the Two Rivers. While Persia's reasons for nonrecognition have been clearly stated, America's attitude gives rise to much speculation.

Britain Acts for United States

United States Consul Randolph at Bagdad is as much favored at Court as the representative of any other state, taking his proper place at all official and palace functions. Yet he is not officially on speaking terms with the Government to which he is "accredited." Any representations he has to make concerning Americans and their affairs he submits not to the representatives of the sovereign state but to the British High Commissioner, who is in Irak, formally at least, for the sole purpose of carrying out the British part of the Anglo-Irak treaty.

Sir Abdul-Muhsin Sa'adun Beg, the Prime Minister who presided over Irak's Constituent Assembly in July, 1924, who since has been called three times to form cabinets and who has been knighted by King George for his services to the new nation, was even more emphatic than the King.

"We understand that one of the reasons for the delay in America's recognition is that American missionary bodies maintaining schools in Irak do not wish to have these schools come under the supervision of the Ministry of Education," said Sir Abdul-Muhsin. "If the American people will trust us they will have no cause for regret."

Persia Might Demand Exemption

Dr. C. K. Staudt, who conducts the American boys' school on behalf of the United Mission of Mesopotamia, organized a few years ago by Presbyterian and Reform Churches of America and Canada, in pointing out that the pupils at this school in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Laborite Wins Seat in Scotland

Conservatives Defeated in Midlothian—Employment Is Made Leading Issue

EDINBURGH (AP)—The Conservative Party lost a seat in the by-election on Jan. 29 for the House of Commons in the northern division of Midlothian, Andrew Clarke, Laborite, being returned over three other candidates.

Clarke, who had made the unemployment question one of the chief issues of his campaign, received 7917 votes. Maj. John Colville, Conservative, received 6965 votes; David Keir, Liberal, 3130, and Lewis Spence, Scottish Nationalist, 842.

Spence made home rule for Scotland one of his issues, explaining to the voters that his organization sought repeal of the Act of Union, passed in 1707.

The Conservatives won the seat in the last election in the district by 2200 votes over the Laborite candidate.

Sino-Japanese Customs Accord Formally Approved in Tokyo

Agreement Expected to Allow Nanking Complete Tariff Autonomy—Japan Is Last of Powers Interested in China to Arrive at Understanding

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—It is announced here that the Privy Council has formally approved the draft of the Sino-Japanese customs agreement.

If the present agreement, the terms of which have not yet been divulged, approximates to the reports generally accepted in Chinese circles, it will permit the new Chinese tariff schedules to go in effect on Feb. 1. These schedules, which involve China's complete tariff autonomy, are based upon the determination of the Nanking Government to increase the average import tariff of 5 per cent to 12½ per cent.

Japan is the last of the powers having interests in China to sanction China's tariff autonomy, this having been already agreed to by the United States, Great Britain France, Germany and Italy.

Negotiations for a treaty with Japan have dragged along for some considerable time, being complicated with China's demand for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung and other issues. But since the recent arrival in Nanking of Kenkichi Yoshizawa with full plenipotentiary powers from Tokyo, it was seen that the way had been cleared for an early agreement.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Declaring that the relations between Japan and Mukden should be the same as those between England and Australia, Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, granted an interview to the Japanese correspondents at Mukden, during which he absolutely exonerated Yang Yu-ting, former Chief of Staff of Chang Tso-lin, whom he had recently ordered executed, from any connection with the Chang Tso-lin tragedy. Japan and China must cooperate, he said, as friendly neighbors. It was his cherished desire to bring the rising generation of both nations into closer touch. He acknowledged Nanking's supremacy, but would deal personally with local problems and considered the building of railways such a problem.

He expected that a settlement of the Kirin-Kainei Railway construction would be made within a few days, but it would not come into effect until approved by Nanking.

He stated that he had not yet received instructions to put the new customs duties into effect on Friday, and would not do so until they were received.

House Members Swamped by Rush for Census Jobs

Work for 100,000 Expected in 1930 — Enumerators Get Four Cents a Name

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The $40,000,000 census bill, needing only the Senate's certain concurrence to make it operative, has already set in motion a nation-wide patronage-seeking movement.

Officials of the Census Bureau estimate that 100,000 persons will be required to do the work specified in the measure, which will be the most extensive ever undertaken.

The entire membership of Congress reports that it is already being deluged with requests from thousands of constituents requesting jobs in the census organization.

House Claims Patronage

In the past the appointment of census supervisors in most of the states was claimed as patronage belonging to members of the House. There were some senatorial exceptions, but most of the Representatives controlled this patronage.

While nothing has been heard from President-elect Hoover on the matter, House members do not expect any change in the handling of these jobs. In fact should an attempt be made to deprive them of the patronage it is likely that a considerable issue would be made of the matter, particularly as the summer of 1930 is an important congressional election period.

Supervisors during the 1920 census received from $1800 to $2500, with a bonus of $1 for each 1000 population and 4 cents for each farm in their district. Enumerators received 4 cents per name, with their compensation ranging from $4 to $6 a day.

Director to Name Workers

As passed by the House, the new bill provides that all persons connected with the census shall be named by the director of the census and that the supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, interpreters and special agents shall receive compensation at per diem and piece price rates to be fixed by the director of the census, except that special agents are not to receive in excess of $8 a day.

The work would start May 1, 1930, under the House bill, and it would continue from four to six months. An effort is being made in the Senate to amend the House bill so the work would begin Nov. 1, but this proposal is meeting with considerable opposition, on the ground that the change would throw the entire undertaking out of gear, especially in rural districts, where winter months would present difficulties.

The new census will seek to record, not only population growth, but also reliable data on agriculture, irrigation, drainage and trade distribution, subjects which were incorporated at the suggestion of Mr. Hoover.

EINSTEIN'S LATEST BOOK JUST OUT, NO BIT FOR IDLE HOUR

BERLIN (AP)—The latest work of Prof. Albert Einstein, originator of the theory of relativity, was published Jan. 30. It had been explained in advance as dealing with the relations between gravity and electrodynamics and was said to have required 10 years for assemblage.

The work consists of a six-page pamphlet titled "Zur Einheitlichen Feldtheorie." The price is one mark, about 25 cents in American coinage.

The pamphlet consists of words and mathematical formulæ which are totally incomprehensible to the ordinary layman. A learned professor of the Russian Academy of Sciences described the work as "a very hard nut to crack"; and said it called for the most careful study by the most expert mathematicians.

NEED OF AERIAL LINES TO SOUTH DECLARED VITAL

Air-Mail Routes Must Be Established, Says Postmaster, to Meet Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States must develop its air service to Central and South America, if it hopes to compete with European trade rivalry there, according to Harry S. New, Postmaster-General of the United States, speaking at a dinner here to mark American progress in aviation.

Some of the biggest business and social organizations in the United States joined with the National Exchange Club, in arranging the affair, which President Coolidge, in a telegram read at the dinner, commended for the encouragement it offered to the development of aviation. It was attended by more than 1000 guests, including many aviators and men who have been responsible for the growth of aviation in the United States.

Following the reading of the telegram from President Coolidge, Dr. John H. Finley, toastmaster, read radio messages from Comdr. Richard E. Byrd and Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins in the Antarctic. The National Exchange Club's program for a national chain of 800 landing fields was praised in a message from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York.

"Foreign governments of major importance are investing their money in the establishment of air-mail lines to South American countries for the purpose of capturing their trade," Mr. New said. "The United States must meet this competition or abandon all that commerce to others more enterprising. I am sure that the American spirit is prepared to do what is necessary to maintain our national position and prestige. We should not only keep pace with, but should lead, the world in every peaceful way necessary to the promotion of international communication."

His remarks were illustrated by a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

SPANISH MUTINY ENDED BY NOTES FROM AIRPLANES

Ciudad Real Revolt Quickly Quelled—Premier Reports Rest of Country Quiet

MADRID (AP)—Primo De Rivera, the Premier, announced in the Assembly that the revolt at Ciudad Real had been suppressed and that tranquillity had been restored throughout the country.

The insurrection was ended after a squadron of airplanes flew over the city, which is about 100 miles south of Madrid, dropping proclamations promising that only the leaders would be punished if the soldiers surrendered before serious fighting occurred.

The Premier attributed the prompt cessation of the disorders to the zeal of local authorities, the vigilance of the police, the solid discipline and patriotism of the military institutions and the saneness of the country.

The revolt, which was planned to break out simultaneously throughout Spain, also was reported to have shown itself at Valencia, Barcelona and Corunna, but without making any headway.

Will Give Facts to King

The Premier announced that upon the return of King Alfonso from a trip to Cordoba, he will submit to His Majesty a report detailing the measures taken to suppress the disorders in Ciudad Real and other parts of Spain.

The effect that the disorders have had outside Spain has produced a fluctuation in the value of the peseta, but the Government will take measures to counteract this, he said.

Then he added: 'The Government wishes foreigners to come and visit us, so that they may not think of Spaniards as disorderly people, who have not learned to behave themselves in the face of prosperity, or the glorious peace obtained in Morocco, or the equilibrium of the national treasury, and the peace and order in the cities and villages of the Kingdom.

"The Government has notified its representatives abroad and the representatives of the press of the world, that all disorders were promptly quashed and that it has felt deep bitterness because of the attitude of disorderly elements precisely when Spain comes to the attention of the world, thanks to the good words spoken in her behalf in the American Senate by an illustrious Senator of the United States."

Court Martial Reported

Reports from Ciudad Real were that several capital sentences had been passed after a summary court-martial inquired into the mutiny there. An artillery general, who was the ringleader in the whole affair, was believed to have escaped over the Portuguese frontier.

The city, which was the scene of the principal rebellion, has been occupied by troops from Madrid under General Orbaz. The general took all possible measures to maintain order. Some troops which left Madrid were returning to the capital.

Results of the revolt have taken a new turn in the arrest of the leader of the Tory Party, Sanchez Guerra, in Valencia. He was detained in the quarters of the Captain-General of the district. His son is chief officer of the port of Valencia.

Censorship prevents further details and a large number of dispatches have been suppressed.

CIUDAD REAL, Spain (AP)—The mutiny of the 1st Artillery Regiment, comprising 800 officers and men and 28 light field pieces, lasted but 15 hours and passed without a single shot being fired or anyone harmed.

As the sun broke over the city the regiment left its quarters under command of its officers. Shortly afterward Colonel Paz, commander of the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel

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Lone Sailor on World Cruise Studies Dictionary at Wheel

Single-Handed Odyssey From New York to Egypt Rivals Best Traditions of Fiction—Spent Many Months Building Two-Master

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—Edward Miles of Newark, N. J., has arrived in Alexandria Harbor in a two-masted 12-ton sailing boat after crossing the Atlantic from New York single handed.

Miles stated that he had an excellent trip except that on three nights and days, due to tremendous seas and gales, he was unable to leave the wheel, though the usual practice was to lash wheel during the night.

His exploit is considered a remarkable achievement, especially as he is almost untutored, his only guide being the oldest navigation books. Through his unusual talent for navigation he maintained his course throughout.

He left New York on Aug. 31, reaching Gibraltar after 44½ days. Miles says that most of the time at the wheel was used in memorizing words in order to educate himself. The only book aboard was Webster's dictionary.

He states that when he was 21 he was unable to read or write. He has a wife now residing in New York, but Miles is too full of the wanderlust to be able to settle down. Several times he has been shipwrecked. He built the boat at Charleston, S. C., working 11 hours a day throughout 2½ years. No one else was allowed to touch the vessel during its construction. After visiting upper Egypt and Palestine he will proceed by way of Aden and Colombo around the world.

Automobiles Powered by Radio on Way, Manufacturer Forecasts

Energy for Motors Will Come From Centralized Electrical Plants

". . . It is well within the range of possibility that automobiles would draw their power from a central (wireless) station and pay for the power used according to charges registered by a meter. . . . And if it were applied to automobiles, the step would be short to trains, steamships, and airplanes." (Excerpt from editorial printed in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Nov. 18, 1926.)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Automobiles with electric motors, receiving their power from centrally located transmitting stations, will supplant the present type of automobile in the not far distant future, it was declared here by G. M. Williams, president of the Marmon Motor Car Company. The newest products of the industry on display this week at the twenty-ninth annual Automobile Show at the Coliseum will be obsolete within the twentieth century, if not in the next generation, he forecast.

Plans which Mr. Williams said were under serious consideration by automobile engineers centering around the designing of radio-operated electric automobiles, with each car being assigned to a specific wavelength, were outlined in his statement.

"The source of power for these electric automobile motors," he said, "will be large central generating stations similar to those which are at present in use for the generation of electric power for lights and other commercial purposes. This automobile power, however, will be transmitted by radio directly from the central station to the car itself.

"I can foresee with a reasonable degree of accuracy each automobile owner being assigned a specific power reception designation or wavelength and all that will be necessary for him to start his car will be to pull a switch on the instrument board, thereby automatically tuning in on the power wave which has been assigned to him. If his is an 80 horsepower motorcar his maximum reception will be 80 horsepower and cars of this power will be controlled by a rheostat used similarly to the accelerator of today.

"As is the case today, these cars will be built in different horsepowers and sizes and will be taxed accordingly. Motorists will not pay for

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Pictures Coming Cars

G. M. WILLIAMS

Night Club Issue Raised in London by Bribery Case

Suppression of Illegal Drink Sales Demanded Following Policeman's Conviction

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The question of control of London night clubs, where drinks are sold, is raised in a case decided by Justice Avory at the Old Bailey Police Court, where heavy sentences of fine and imprisonment were imposed on a policeman for receiving bribes from two prominent West End night club owners for helping him to conceal breaches of the law.

The convicted policeman, whose pay was £6 15s. weekly, was found in possession of £15,000 and the judge, summing up, described the breaches of the drink laws, which had been going on as "a system of blackmail—if you do not pay me, I will report against you, or I will raid your club. As long as you keep paying me regularly, I will not report it, and will not raid."

It transpired in the trial that, as the law now stands, the police cannot inspect night clubs in the ordinary course, but only where they have evidence which cannot ordinarily be obtained, otherwise than by underground means, that such irregularities as drink sales after legalized hours, or without license, are going on.

Prominence has been given this fact by witnesses before the Royal Commission which is investigating London police methods generally. The present case has thus notably strengthened the hand for reform. The Times, for example, says: "A well and legally conducted night club would not lose by accepting police supervision as a more direct and not necessarily a more obtrusive way."

This journal adds: "The trial, with its lamentable revelations, may well direct Scotland Yard and the Home Office to a new search for simpler conditions in this specialized and always controversial form of police duty. These are ponderable matters of law and administration. What is not ponderable is that the general code and outlook of the Metropolitan Police should be safe and in proper hands. No one will dispute that the new régime at Scotland Yard is unostentatiously and within a few months taking steps to fortify the morale of the police and public."

French-Canadian Women Had the Vote Long Before Those in Other Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—As early as 1667 under the old French régime in Canada, women acted as advocates in all the courts, declared Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice, at a recent meeting of the Quebec Provincial Franchise Committee. Though this right lapsed, he said, under British rule, Quebec women owning property acquired the right to vote at the beginning of the nineteenth century, "long before their sisters in any other country enjoyed electoral rights."

Women could plead before their seigneurial court, before the royal court, and even before the sovereign council at Quebec, presided over by the Governor and Intendent. They held this right until the end of the French régime.

Observing that in French Canada women had deserved a great deal of the state, the Minister recalled the careers of such outstanding French-Canadian women as Jeanne Mance, Madame de Repentigny, who in 1705 founded the first textile mill in Canada; Marie Rollet and Marguerite Bourgeoys, pioneers in education in Canada, Marquise de Guercheville, who organized some of the most successful colonization schemes of early days, and Madame Croteau who has recently been decorated by the Quebec Government with Order of Merit for colonization work in Abitibi in northwestern Quebec.

In view of the important rôle women have played in economic and social life Mr. Lapointe declared that their participation was needed in the larger spheres which gives direction to the forward march of the country, a participation for which their technical, social and other gifts eminently fitted them.

NEW NAVY PLAN TO TRAIN FLIERS TAKEN TO HOUSE

Five-Year Building Program Compels Recruiting, Mr. Warner Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—With its five-year airplane construction program well under way, the navy has but few more than half of the commissioned aviators it will need in 1933 when the construction is completed.

Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Charge of Aeronautics, told a House appropriations navy sub-committee in testimony which has been made public that while the navy would need at least 800 commissioned fliers four years hence, it now has only 469, one fewer than it had two years ago.

"I cannot feel any confidence in the prospect of securing from the regular ranks of graduates of the naval academy in the regular way enough aviation material to meet our expanding need for aviators over the next six or eight years," he said.

Mr. Warner said that 50 reserve officers were on active duty at the present time and it was planned to use 70 during the coming year. In addition to the 469 officer pilots, he said, there are almost 200 enlisted pilots.

Explains School System

Capt. Ernest J. King, assistant chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, outlined a new system of training enlisted pilots which has been worked out to relieve the load on the Pensacola training station.

Under this plan, King said, recruits entering the service would undergo an aviation examination, after which they would be sent to Hampton Roads or San Diego for a flight elimination trial. On passage of this examination, they would go to the Great Lakes to attend the mechanics school for 10 weeks.

At the end of that time they would be assigned either to the Lexington or the Saratoga for six months, after which they would be sent to Pensacola for further training.

Asks for More Men

The enlisted personnel of the navy, outside of its aviation branch, has been reduced to a point where it is seriously affecting the efficiency of the fleet, in the opinion of Admiral Charles F. Hughes, chief of naval operations.

Admiral Hughes described the present situation as acute and declared an increase to 88,500 men from the existing authorized strength of 84,000 men would be necessary to meet requirements during the next fiscal year.

He said the nonaviation enlisted personnel had been reduced by 7000 men since 1923 through a curtailment of 2000 of the total strength and an increase of 5000 men assigned to aviation.

LINER AMERICA GOES BACK TO REGULAR JOB

NEW YORK (AP)—Back to work goes the United States Liner America, leaving her captain, George Fried, behind to make a tour of several large American cities.

The ship that steamed to the rescue of the Florida's men last week sailed from Hoboken at noon Jan. 30 for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen with her chief officer, Harry Manning, one of the rescue heroes, as acting skipper. The itinerary for Captain Fried's trip has not been announced. He is going to Washington late this week.

FRANCE EAGER TO CONFER ON SEA CONTROL

Country Will Meantime Continue Efforts for Naval Disarmament

MUCH UNCERTAINTY ON INTERPRETATIONS

Italy Insists on Necessity of Total Tonnage Parity With France

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France would accept an American invitation to partake in a conference on maritime laws. The Christian Science Monitor representative is reliably informed in circles qualified to express an opinion. No official information about any such gathering has been received by the Quai d'Orsay, though the Washington dispatches published in the local press refer to the possibility of Mr. Hoover proposing such a conference following inauguration.

The French attitude may be stated as follows: The question of international maritime laws is exceedingly important, and considering that the last meeting to debate them at length was held before the war it is felt that much might be gained by a fresh discussion. At the root of much of the present misunderstanding on naval matters is uncertainty regarding the naval laws and individual interpretations given them by different nations. Were such a conference able to accomplish its purpose and clarify the situation respecting maritime laws, it is believed this would add materially to the cause of naval disarmament.

France, however, is unwilling to stand and await the results of such a conference before continuing efforts at naval disarmament. What is meant by this is that, regardless of the maritime law conference, France intends to proceed through the avenues provided by the League of Nations to seek some solution to the problem. Should decisions be reached before the results could definitely be obtained in black and white of the maritime law conference, then it would be time to modify such decisions accordingly and lend themself to revision.

The maritime laws are recognized as a knotty problem, and one which sooner or later must be thrashed out. The positions assumed by combatant and neutral powers during the war, the Covenant of the League of Nations saying in so many words that no one can be an absolute neutral, and the peace pact of Mr. Kellogg raising the question of neutrality are all new factors. The United States has not seen eye-to-eye with Great Britain on the right of sea blockade, and the League of Nations Covenant would tolerate an economic blockade.

The French are giving these matters serious consideration, for they are seen as bound up with naval disarmament. For France the issues fall into three main divisions: First, international maritime law as the concern of all nations having maritime commerce; second, the Anglo-American naval accord, which would deal with quantities far exceeding any other nation, and, third, the Franco-Italian naval understanding, in which France is vitally interested, and to which England and the United States would be onlookers as much as France and Italy in the case of an Anglo-American agreement.

The chief point to remember in the last issues is that Italy wants a total tonnage parity with France, and France could only accept a total tonnage parity for Mediterranean naval units. A maritime law settlement, it is felt, would undoubtedly contribute to facilitate other compromises.

Arthur P. De Camp on Lecture Board

St. Louis Man Has Long Record of Service to The Mother Church

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces the election of Arthur P. De Camp, C. S. B., of St. Louis, Mo., as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

A native of Cincinnati, O., and educated in the public schools there, Mr. De Camp became a student of Christian Science about 40 years ago and has been actively engaged in the practice of Christian Science for nearly the same length of time. He became a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1893.

Mr. De Camp became an authorized teacher of Christian Science in 1900, after which he remained in Boston for several years. In October, 1901, on the recommendation of Mrs. Eddy, he was elected a First Member of The Mother Church. For about a year, he was also a member of its Committee on Finance, before he moved to St. Louis in 1903.

Since settling in St. Louis, Mr. De Camp has served for three years as First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of St. Louis, and for five years as Christian Science Committee on Publication for Missouri.

During the Great War, he was a special representative of The Mother Church in France. He has also rendered notable service as a member of the Christian Science Relief Committee, which dispensed relief to flood sufferers in the Mississippi River Valley.

ADEQUATE NAVY AIM OF NATIONAL WOMEN'S GROUP

Patriotic Conference Calls for Cruiser Bill as Peace Insurance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While acclaiming the Kellogg multilateral treaty as a definite step toward world peace, 500 delegates from 38 national organizations, composing the Fourth Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, met here to record their conviction that an adequate navy is the best peace insurance.

The delegates, preceding the meeting, called on their respective Senators to urge support of the pending cruiser bill without removal of the time limit clause. This is the second time within a month the Senate has been approached by women's organizations asking action on an international question, the other one being request of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War for ratification of the Kellogg treaty.

"There is no group in the world which more ardently wishes for continual peace than we. We are for preparedness against war, not for war," Mrs. Boyce Ficklen Jr., president, American Legion Auxiliary, and chairman of the conference, declared.

"Will Improve Position"

Reviewing the history of disarmament by world powers, Mrs. Ficklen contended that the cruiser bill, while not bringing cruiser parity, "will at least improve our position." Those women who have endeavored to convince American men that American women believe the Nation should disarm, Mrs. Ficklen claimed, were "a noisy minority." Such an attitude is not representative of th women of America, she declared.

Mrs. Alfred J. Brousseau, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, expressed to the conference the "tremendous satisfaction" of her organization in acting as host to the conference. She predicted the "adoption of less resistance and more pacific ways," but during the transition advocated a program of "honorable security."

"The 15 cruisers will not bring the United States to a parity with Great Britain," Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, told the conference." They will make America a voice to be heard at the next conference on the limitation of armaments. Construction of the 15 cruisers is in the interest of peace."

Sees No Imperialism

Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon, denied that the cruiser bill is a move for a "big navy" or implies any purpose of imperialism. "If the 15 cruisers are authorized and built they would not place America in condition to make offensive naval war upon either Great Britain or Japan. Only by desperate effort would our navy suffice for strictly defensive purposes," he pointed out.

"Why," he asked, "should we not, out of our abundant funds, provide ourselves at least a modest measure of naval equipment and thus fortify our high national purpose with the practical means of insuring that our views may not be treated with contempt by other nations? America's great mission of leadership in world affairs will be performed when we make adequate preparation for the maintenance of our own rights and at the same time reserve in our hearts a spirit of justice and international good will."

Florence P. Kahn (R.), Representative from California, told the women that sentiment about the cruiser bill around the capitol had changed since they came to town and predicted its passage. She decried the policy of "getting into a war first and then getting ready for it." Unpreparedness, she said, never kept this Nation from getting into a war.

Civilian components of the United States Army were explained to the conference by Col. C. B. Robbins, Assistant Secretary of War. Defending the national origins system of immigration, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, declared that if families are separated by it, it is their fault and not the Government's. In his view, "there is not much difference between the throngs of aliens coming to America in arms and those coming peaceably in steerage to make homes."

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C. E. Hughes Guides Rockefeller Move Against Stewart

Becomes Special Counsel to Proxy Committee Working to Unseat Chairman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charles E. Hughes has been retained as special counsel to the proxy committee headed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., which is opposing the re-election of Col. Robert W. Stewart to the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, according to announcement by the Rockefeller interests.

Mr. Rockefeller's associates said that Mr. Hughes had been engaged to guard against the possibility of any technical mistakes. In informed circles it was said that Mr. Hughes had already been consulted by the committee on certain phases of the move to unseat Colonel Stewart as chairman of the board.

Simultaneously, the committee announced that Henry, H. Hornbrook, of Indianapolis, would act as its attorney in Indiana, since the company was incorporated in Indiana and its annual meetings are held there. Certain legal problems must be expected to arise of this kind, and the engagement of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hornbrook is a move to prevent any unnecessary complications that might ensue, a spokesman for Mr. Rockefeller said

CHICAGO (AP)—Agents of John D. Rockefeller Jr. are not winning as many followers for the Rockefeller band wagon as they expected, said a statement from the office of Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Retention of additional counsel belies the victory claims of Mr. Rockefeller's proxy campaign manager, T. M. de Bevoise, the statement said.

King Opens Italy's Big Motor Show

United States Represented by 18 Makes in "Salon of Automobile"

ROME (AP)—What is billed as the biggest and best automobile show yet staged in Italy, opened on Jan. 30 in the Palace of Fine Arts here, the inauguration being effected by no less an ardent motorist than King Victor Emanuel III. The "Salon of the Automobile," as it is called, will remain open until Feb. 10.

The United States is represented by 18 makes. Italy contributes the largest number of exhibitors. Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium also are represented.

Every effort is being made by the Royal Automobile Club of Italy to make the show a sweeping success, to make the Italian public more "auto-conscious." One of the principal features of the exhibition will be a parade of automobiles all around the historic city, with trucks, motorcycles and other gasoline-driven vehicles bringing up the rear. Artistic medals in gold and silver have already been prepared for the competitors, and commemorative plaques will be distributed to all participants in the big parade.

Italy has shown a large gain in the number of automobiles owned and used within her borders during the last year. She now counts one machine to every 266 inhabitants, whereas there was only one to every 290 at the end of 1927. There are now 153,000 auto vehicles circulating over her roads, against only 138,000 a year ago.

COURT INJUNCTION FAVORS GEN. BOOTH

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Justice Eve in the Chancery Court has granted an application from Gen. Bramwell Booth for an injunction restraining the Salvation Army High Council from acting upon the resolution it passed on Jan. 17, declaring the General unfit for office.

The court said that the General should have been given an opportunity of being heard by the High Council, and the injunction holds until this has been relieved. Many members of the High Council from overseas have already booked their return passages, but these will now be canceled, as this decision prevents the election of Mr. Booth's successor, which was otherwise to have been proceeded with immediately.

VALENCIA HONORS IBANEZ

VALENCIA, Spain (AP)—This city has just honored Vicente Blasco-Ibanez, the author and a native son, with a monument. His son Mario dedicated a bust by Victor Hino and the name of Valencia's Main Street was changed to Blasco Street.

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Patronage Demands Involved in National Origins Contest

Insistence on Act Viewed by Mr. Hoover's Friends as Move to Embarrass Him

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The endeavor of proponents of the national origins clause to prevent its further postponement and to force its being put into operation has aroused friends of President-elect Hoover, who view the activity as an attempt to embarrass him.

Supporters of the President-elect who are members of the Senate Immigration Committee are authority for the charge that the advocates of the quota restriction are attempting to take advantage of the change in Administration to put their project into operation. Opponents of the origins clause declare its advocates realize that unless it is put into effect before Mr. Hoover takes office in all likelihood it would never again get such an advantage.

Mr. Hoover's friends point to his acceptance speech as making clear his opposition to the national origins provision and his desire to have it taken out of the immigration law completely. To the opposition declaration that Mr. Hoover has changed his views since expressing himself in his presidential campaign, the President-elect's friends make emphatic denial and demand proof of such a contention.

Mr. Hoover's Stand

In his acceptance speech Mr. Hoover said:

"No man will say that any immigration or tariff law is perfect. We welcome our new immigrant citizens and their great contribution to our Nation; we seek only to protect them equally with those already here. We shall amend the immigration laws to relieve unnecessary hardships upon families. As a member of the commission whose duty it is to determine the quota basis under the national origins law, I have found it is impossible to do so accurately and without hardship. The basis now in effect carries out the essential principle of the law and I favor repeal of that part of the act calling for a new basis of quotas."

It is authoritatively reported, however, that David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the authors of the national origins clause, and leading the attempt to force its promulgation by the President, insisted in the executive sessions on the subject that the Immigration Committee has held that Mr. Hoover has changed his mind about the matter. The committee, it is known, has deliberated at great length the question of Mr. Hoover's views on the issue.

Friends of the President-elect who are opposed to the origins limitation argued that he was opposed to it, and to force the operation of the clause at a time when he was laboring with the problem of organizing his Administration was unfair to him. They demand that its postponement be carried over for another year, and Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, introduced a resolution to this end.

Reed Has Majority

The opposition, led by Mr. Reed, has prevented consideration of the Nye proposal. If they can keep it from a vote in committee or on the Senate floor the origins clause would automatically become operative. Around the effort to obtain a vote on the Nye resolution, the issue over the immigration question revolves. An authoritative pool of the committee in the present situation indicates a majority sentiment as inclined to side with Mr. Reed.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover will be asked to convey informally his views to the committee on the issue upon his return to the capital within the next few weeks. Those opposing the origins clause do not believe that Mr. Reed and those siding with him would insist on the enforcement of the Act if the President-elect should indicate a desire to see its further postponement.

Meantime, in order to delay action on the Nye resolution, Mr. Reed has arranged to call several members of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Kellogg, Secretary of Labor Davis, and officials of the Immigration Service before the committee for discussion of the subject. Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Davis were members with Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, of the committee named by President Coolidge to investigate the national origins proposal and which after extensive inquiry reported back that the plan was not feasible.

Hoover Friends Indignant

The clause has been held up since 1924. If not further delayed it goes into effect July 1, following the issuance of a Presidential proclamation to this effect specified for April 1. President Coolidge has held that the proclamation is mandatory upon the President. Whether Mr. Hoover would take the same view is uncertain; and what would result if he as President should decline to order the operation of the provision is also a matter of doubt.

Until the agreement to reach an early vote on the naval cruiser bill was obtained, the legislative situation favored the proponents of the origins clause. With the possibility of a legislative jam out of the way, the effort of those opposing the Nye resolution to delay its consideration became more difficult.

Friends of the President-elect are indicating some indignation over the attitude of Mr. Reed and other Republican members of the committee and the Senate on the issue. The charge is being made that their obduracy on the matter is primarily for political purpose; an effort by them to use the situation to obtain certain patronage demands.

Spanish Mutiny Ended by Notes From Airplanes

(Continued from Page 1)

Britz, his aide, went to provincial police headquarters and bluntly informed the police chief that he must surrender his office and the arms of his men. This was done.

The soldiers were spread out over the town, while most of the inhabitants were asleep.

All strategic points were occupied and artillery was placed. Soldiers occupied the banks, the telegraph and telephone centrals and the railway station, holding up all trains.

The officers then went to the headquarters of the civil governor but found only his secretary. They told him that an officer would assume command of the province. The former Governor, the Marquis Guerra, had been transferred to Valladolid and his successor, the Marquis Villa Sierra, had not yet assumed office.

Other soldiers patrolled the city preserving order and still others guarded all approaches and roads leading to Ciudad Real.

At about 5:30 in the evening an airplane which was later identified as an army plane, flew over the city, dropping proclamations phrased in terse warning signed by Primo de Rivera. The proclamations said:

"All of Spain is quiet. Surrender and return to your quarters. Otherwise tomorrow we will bombard you."

Other planes followed flying daringly low and dropping more proclamations.

Half an hour later the soldiers recovered their arms and artillery and returned to their quarters.

The civil authorities resumed charge of the province communications were restored and the town assumed its normal aspect.

Feisal Urges Recognition of Irak by America

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded the children of the Prime Minister, of the Ministers of Interior and of Justice, boys from the household of ex-King Ali, believes that under present conditions American institutions might come under the government education department.

The Monitor correspondent understands that the main grounds for the Government's objection to exempting American schools from official jurisdiction is that the same privilege might be demanded by Persians. Persian influence in Irak is already considerable. Half of Irak's Arab population are Shiah Moslems who perhaps not unnaturally look to Persia, Irak's great Shiah neighbor, for religious and cultural inspiration.

"Any foreigner may ask to be tried by a mixed court, with a majority of British judges," said Sir Abdul-Muhsin. "There is a British judge presiding over every important court, and the Irak Government is prepared to give long-term contracts to Britishers and increase their number so long as Irak is not asked to sacrifice her 'amour propre' by acceding to demands for the old-fashioned capitulations."

America then appears to hold the power to increase or diminish Irak's sovereignty. For if America waives her request for special privileges, Persia and Turkey will certainly not raise the question.

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New Type Devices Seen as Big Step in Printing Craft

Teletype and Photo-Composing Advantages Explained by Mr. Gannett

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two new inventions will revolutionize the art of printing, Frank E. Gannett, publisher of a chain of newspaper, declared at a luncheon given in his honor by New York newspaper men.

One of the new inventions described by Mr. Gannett makes possible the use of photo-composing instead of metal composing. The other is a typewriter which automatically justifies a line, or, in other words, enables the typist to write a line that makes an even margin on both sides of the paper.

It will be recalled that Mr. Gannett devised and developed the teletype setter, which was demonstrated before a distinguished group of newspaper publishers in Buffalo recently. Mr. Gannett characterized the teletype setter as the publishers' answer to the rule by labor unions requiring mats or cuts from one plant to be reset in other plants.

"There is another great revolution coming in the printing industry," he said, "although it may be five or ten years before it is perfected. That is the use of photo-composing instead of metal composing.

"Instead of producing a column of metal type, we will have a machine which produces a strip of film. The offset process will have to be used instead of the present relief process. The Eastman Kodak Company is one of the concerns interested in abolishing the present costly and wasteful system of printing.

"Advertising men should be particularly interested in this invention, which is inevitable, because along with it will came, I believe, color printing in daily newspapers.

"Another printing problem—that of the justifying typewriter, by which each line will be filled out to make a full line of type—has been solved. We know that can be done, and within a few years it will be in operation. It will be of great importance in making photo-composing possible, as the films will be made from typewritten material."

HIPPODROME BOUGHT BY REALTY OPERATOR

NEW YORK (AP)—The Hippodrome, reputed to be the world's largest theater, was sold Jan. 29 for approximately $6,000,000. Although the purchaser, Frederick Brown, a real estate operator, would not disclose his plans, it was indicated that he had a new project in view for the site and the famous theater might be razed.

In former days the theater, built in 1904, was the scene of many entertainments for visiting celebrities. It passed to the Shuberts in 1910, and five years later was taken over by Charles Dillingham. In 1922 it was acquired by the Keith-Albee interests.

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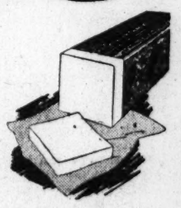

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LOBBYING ISSUE RAISED IN RADIO BOARD'S GRANTS

Allocation of Short Waves to Universal Company Enters New Phase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The under-cover currents of speculation that have been going on as to the personnel and makeup of the Universal Wireless Communication Company, of Buffalo, to which the Federal Radio Commission by 3 to 2 vote, granted 40 short wave channels, came suddenly into the open before the House Commitee on Merchant Marine discussing the extension of the commission's powers.

With charges that Dr. John Nathansohn, representative of the Universal Company had obtained the grant by lobbying were coupled individual attacks on the membership of the Universal's board of directors. The matter came to the surface in the midst of testimony by Harold A. Lafount, Federal Radio Commissioner.

"If this commission has given away radio channels worth $40,000,000 to this company, at the proposal of a mere Tom, Dick and Harry, as is indicated," said Arthur M. Free (R.), Representative from California, who led the attack on the Universal group, "then I say that they are incompetent to serve as radio commissioners!"

Technical Claims Questioned

The importance of the issue rests in the fact that there are only a limited number of short waves available for commercial service and that with the grant of the 40 channels the Universal will be able to set up successful competition in message transmission with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph provided its technical claims are justified.

Mr. Lafount agreed that he had no technical knowledge of the claims of the Universal agents that they could utilize radio waves five times more efficiently than any of their competitors. He said he rested his belief in these claims on statements made by technical experts of the commission who had seen experiments carried out. He added that there was nothing to prevent the Radio Corporation of America from receiving short wave channels which it had applied for, at a later date. Personally he said he believed the application of the R. C. A. would be granted.

Charge of Lobbyism Made

It was here that Mr. Free interjected his questions on the Universal personnel, likely to overshadow other matters during the following hearings. He pointed out that the new company had had no experience in radio transmission and existed only on paper. He said Dr. Nathansohn is a lobbyist, asserting that he has presented flowers and candy to clerks and stenographers at the Federal Radio Commission. Without directly mentioning the writer's name, he read a letter from George W. Lawrence of Buffalo, criticizing Oliver Cabana Jr., a member of the board of directors, and William H. Fitzpatrick Sr., chairman of the board.

The Lawrence letter was immediately attacked by William W. Larsen, (D.), of Georgia, in a heated defense, who cited letters from James M. Mead (D.) and H. Wallace Dempsey (D.), Representatives from New York.

"I understand that this group does not have a solitary patent of its own to carry out what it claims it can do," Mr. Free said.

"Then in that case," said Mr. Lafount, "the commission is amply protected. The grant of the 40 channels is only for a year, in which time they are to use only 10 channels."

Mr. Free charged that the commission had not made satisfactory investigation of the background of the Universal group in view of the fact that they were "giving away channels worth something like $40,000,000." He insisted that Dr. Nathansohn should be put on the stand and other members of the Buffalo group.

In earlier testimony, Mr. Lafount defended the reallocation carried through by the Radio Commission, and said that reception is now better save in isolated spots. Regarding chain programs, he said New York is now offering the best radio programs in the world, and that it is only natural that outside stations should seek to get them.

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Belgium to Push Pact Ratification

Foreign Minister Pays Glowing Tribute to Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—Paul Hymans, Foreign Minister, has tabled a measure for the ratification of the Kellogg Pact.

In a speech in support of the measure he paid a glowing tribute to Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand, declared that Belgium, more than any other state, stood to lose by the unchaining of war, and to gain by the establishment of a régime, based on security and justice.

The Treaty of Paris, he said, would buttress up the cause of peace and help to establish harmony among nations.

Berlin to Debate Pact

BERLIN (AP)—A bill ratifying the Kellogg Pact has been introduced in the Reichstag. It was a brief document, stating simply that Germany accepts the Paris agreement of Aug. 27, 1928, outlawing war.

At the same time the Foreign Office issued a White Book containing an exchange of diplomatic notes concerning the pact. The bill probably will come up for debate Feb. 2.

NEW YORK LIKES TO QUIT CITY BY TUNNEL ROUTES

Holland Tubes Under Hudson So Popular That Several Others Are Projected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Pioneers in underwater vehicular tunnels, New York and New Jersey, have found the Holland Tunnel, with its twin-bores under the Hudson River, so successful that various other speedways under the rivers about New York are being actively promoted.

A tube further up the Hudson, to supplement the present Holland Tunnel, is contemplated, connecting Fourteenth or Twenty-third Streets, New York, with Hoboken, on the west shore of the Hudson River, while within the corporate limits of New York City various other projects are taking shape which are expected to develop into vast engineering feats in the digging of long tubes both under water and under various parts of the city proper.

From the west side of New York, a tunnel running part way under Thirty-eighth Street is contemplated, this tube to continue on under the East River to a point in Brooklyn, thus relieving the four East River bridges of their present burden of traffic and eliminating the need for another great span over the East River to supplement the present Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg and Queensboro bridges.

Even more extensive in scope is the project just conceived by Albert Goldman, commissioner of plant and structures, for a tunnel reaching from the Battery, at the foot of Manhattan under the Upper Bay and Governor's Island to Hamilton Avenue in Brooklyn. This tube is estimated to cost $50,000,000 for its two-mile under-water route. The Brooklyn shore-line, below the Battery, recedes to the eastward, but juts out again below Governor's Island, and it is to connect the lower end of Manhattan with this promontory in Brooklyn that the longest sub-aqueous tunnel in the world is projected.

Such a tube, it was declared, would afford a connection between the Holland Tunnel, to and from the Jersey shore and Brooklyn, with only a short run through the streets of the lower city, and would afford a quick route between Long Island and New Jersey.

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ECONOMIST SAYS ENFORCEMENT IS UP TO CITIZENRY

Dr. Carver of Harvard Finds President Lowell's View Most Logical One

"If we can convince the great majority of people that prohibition is worth enforcing, we need not worry about the possibility of enforcing it," declares Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard University, in a comment on the recent article by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, on "Reconstruction and Prohibition."

Dr. Carver, writing in the Harvard Crimson, says wet propagandists misconstrue Dr. Lowell's article when they "attempt to use it as a polemic" against the dry law. He points out, on the contrary, that the Harvard president's view is, "if enforcement could be made thoroughly effective and maintained for a considerable time, the moral evils of the present condition might be removed, and habits established that would prevent their recurrence."

He considers Dr. Lowell's discussion as a judicial one showing ability to see two sides.

Advises True Comparison

"This possibility," Dr. Carver says, "should be thoroughly considered in a dispassionate and constructive way. It should be borne in mind, however, that in making this study the present law should be considered, not in comparison with some absolute standard of perfection, but in comparison with some alternative plan dealing with the drink question. When we come to make such a comparison, it is not improbable that we shall decide to stand by our present law."

"There is a growing and not a lessening determination to enforce it," he continues, pointing to the results not only of the last presidential election, but also to the dry gains in both houses of Congress in every election since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

"This seems to be a peculiarly inopportune time to urge modification on the ground of poor enforcement," Dr. Carver says. "We have not yet had an administration that was definitely committed to the support and enforcement of the law. We are about to have such an administration. It would seem rather obvious, at least to one who is not scared lest the new administration might succeed, that the thing to do is to give it a chance.

"There are other possible changes beside the kind of modification the wets want. It may take the form of stiffening the law, imprisoning where it now fines, and applying the penalties to purchasers as well as to sellers."

Cause of "Moral Laxity"

Dr. Carver believes President Lowell disposes of the arguments of wets that prohibition is to blame for "general moral laxity" and "crime waves" when the latter says regarding the transition from war to peace that strenuous moral effort, when the cause that produced it is removed, is "succeeded by moral lassitude." Dr. Carver says, "It would appear to a judicial observer that the laxity of enforcement is itself one of the numerous results of this moral lassitude."

The comparison between prohibition and the Reconstruction era "has some validity but it will not do to push it too far," in Dr. Carver's opinion. The Deconstruction Amendments to the Constitution were not altogether the results of the earlier moral fervor but were carried to extremes by lingering war bitterness and a desire to punish the South, he says, and prohibition, on the other hand, was not such a product.

"It is to be hoped," the economist concludes, "that the question will be decided ultimately not on the basis of feeling but on the basis of an intellectual understanding of the problem and a judicious weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of various attempts to control what all fair-minded persons acknowledge to be at the present time a great evil. Every civilized country is trying by one method or another to control the evil of drink. We are trying a somewhat more drastic experiment than any other. It is really the greatest social experiment of modern times and deserves the most careful and persistent study."

Cotton Finishers Ask Higher Duty on Specialties

Spokesman Asserts Action Would Greatly Benefit New England Mills

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opening hearings on the cotton schedule of the tariff act, the House Ways and Means Committee received a petition January 30 for a sliding scale duty on long staple cotton, which is now on the free list.

W. M. Whittington (D.), Representative from Mississippi, proposed that cotton 1 1-16 inches in length bear a duty of 7 cents a pound, and as the length increases a higher tariff be applied until 1⅝-inch cotton take a duty of 24 cents a pound.

Extra duties on five specialty cloths were urged by Albert R. White, North Dighton, Mass., on behalf of the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, who said many grades of these fabrics coming into the United States from Europe could be made in New England.

He asked that the following duties be added to base cloth rates: Organdies 25 per cent additional; Venetians 25 per cent instead of the present 10 per cent; printed warp fabrics 25 per cent; surface or relief printed fabrics 15 per cent, and cotton mole skins 25 per cent.

The increases, Mr. White said, would provide steady employment for 30,000 hands in 51 plants in New England. The average employment last year was only 65 per cent.

Urging relief to textile cities of Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mayor Landers, of Lawrence, described present conditions in those cities.

Robert Amory of Boston, member of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, told the committee that many thousand persons now idle would have employment if the fine cotton yarns and cloth imported from other countries were manufactured here.

SOIL EXPERT CALLED TO POST IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Prof. Linwood L. Lee, research specialist in land utilization for the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, has been called to England by the Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station at Harpenden to make a comparative study of American and British methods of soil examination and results.

His trip to England will be at the invitation of Sir John Russell, internationally known agricultural researcher and director of the Rothamsted station. Professor and Mrs. Lee with their infant son will leave New York on board the steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard Line, for England.

COURSE IN PRINTING DESIGN ARRANGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A course in design in printing will be introduced in the college of fine arts of New York University with the term opening Feb. 8, it has just been announced here.

The course is intended to stress the practical applications of the fundamentals of design rather than their academic aspect. It is for students who will engage in the practice of design, and will lay special emphasis on the modern tendencies and their specific application to printing.

Former Governor Sees Father, Also Governor, Honored

Wide World

RECENTLY, when a bronze statue of Joseph E. Brown, who was Governor of Georgia during the Civil War, and his wife was unveiled on the grounds of the State Capitol at Atlanta, Joseph M. Brown, son, and also a former Governor of Georgia, took part. The picture shows Joseph M. Brown with three of his grandchildren, seated in front of the statue of his father and mother. At the left is L. G. Hardman, present Governor of Georgia, and at the right, Frederick J. Paxon, master of ceremonies, and I. N. Ragsdale, Mayor of Atlanta. Members of Atlanta's Old Guard complete the group.

Plans of Dollar Stabilizers Now Look Year Ahead

House Committee Concludes Hearings, but Plans Center on Next Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — While hearings have been concluded before the House Committee on Banking and Finance on plans to stabilize the dollar at a fixed purchasing power, sponsors of these measures are looking to the Seventy-first Congress rather than to the present short session, for actual results.

Two such bills are on the committee's assignment. A bill by O. B. Burtness (R.), Representative from North Dakota, which is said to embody the earliest of the present Congressional proposals in this line, has yet to be given a hearing before the committee. Hearings on the measure presented by James G. Strong (R.), Representative from Kansas, have been held and published, this bill proposing to make stabilization one of the objects of federal reserve banking policy.

Mr. Burtness says his bill, first introduced in 1923, is drafted from a stabilization plan which Dana J. Tinnes, now of Grand Forks, N. D. published in Minnesota in 1896, some 15 years before Prof. Irving Fisher published his work which has been the basis of most stabilization efforts.

The Burtness bill proposes daily adjustments of the weight of gold in the dollar, according to wholesale price levels, to prevent change in its buying power. Other plans have proposed monthly or bimonthly adjustments. Frequent small changes would have a greater and more immediate steadying effect than changes after a falling or rising price trend had begun.

The bill by Thomas A. Goldsborough, (D.), Representative from Maryland, filed at the first session of the present Congress embodying Professor Fisher's plan for periodical readjustments of the gold weight of the dollar if needed, has not been reintroduced at the present session.

LIGHTNING MAKER PRODUCES A FLASH OF 5,000,000 VOLTS

NEW YORK (AP)—A 5,000,000-volt flash of artificial lightning has been produced in the Pittsfield (Mass.) laboratory of the General Electric Company.

F. W. Peek, head of the laboratory, on Tuesday, told the American Institute of Electrical Engineers about the big bolt, which was 1,400,000 volts more powerful than the most potent flash previously made there. Dr. Peek has been experimenting with artificial lightning for several years and has geen able gradually to build up the strength of the charges. Last spring he achieved 3,600,000 volts.

The purpose of the experiments, he explained, was to simulate natural lightning so far as possible so that its effects on transmission lines could be studied. In producing his big flash, Mr. Peek used four one and a quarter million volt generators in series, so arranged that the voltages of all were combined at the proper instant, discharging across a huge spark gap with a terrific crash and flash.

New Shipbuilding Activity Forecast

United States' Revival From Low of 1928 Expected to Follow White-Jones Act

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Construction of new ships in the United States during 1928 reached the lowest ebb since the war, but the passage of the Jones-White Act presages a revival of shipbuilding, according to C. D. McAllister, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, speaking at the annual meeting of his organization, just held here.

"The year 1928 will go on record as the lowest point of recent years in the shipping industry," he said. "New construction was practically at a standstill and the operation of ships under the American flag reached a low point of activity in the period since the great boom in shipping that was incidental to war conditions."

The passage of the Jones-White Act, he declared, marked a turning point and the first fruition of the inherent desire of the American people to do something constructive toward upbuilding their shipping was seen in the enactment of this bill.

Liberal payments for carrying ocean mails, and a loan to provide capital for new ships at low-carrying charges are among the outstanding benefits conferred upon American shipping by this act, Mr. McAllister held. Its passage will prevent the more important shipyards from becoming insolvent, he added.

DRYS TO TRY AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Interpreting the victory for Herbert Hoover as evidence of the sentiment in New York for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announced in a statement just issued here that, despite apparent adverse majorities in both houses of the Legislature, efforts will be made to re-enact a state dry enforcement law at this session.

Ruman Peasant Régime to End Police Politics

State Gendarmerie to Be Demilitarized and Form Rural Civil Force

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Rumania's new national peasant government has prepared a bill for reform of the state gendarmerie, the chief aim of which is to remove the police organization from politics.

The preamble to the law, which, in view of the peasant party's overwhelming majority, is regarded as certain to be passed, states: "We desire to put an end, once and for all, to the public scandal of seeing the state police transformed into electoral agents of the party in power, and of seeing those whose first duty is to respect and to execute laws turned into instruments of oppression and law breakers.

"We want the gendarmerie to become a rural police organization which has a real mission. We wish to surround it with a moral atmosphere of sympathy and confidence."

The first reform the Government intends to introduce is to demilitarize the gendamerie. Members will no longer be soldiers or army officers, but regular state functionaries, forming a purely civil police force for the provinces.

These policemen will be required to take a special professional course. The forces will no longer be arranged in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and corps, but in posts, sections and legions, serving villages, townships and counties.

In all there will be about 16,000 gendarmes. Officers will be located in 2500 posts, belonging to 500 sections. There will be four villages in each post, and five posts in each section.

The personnel of a post will consist of a chief, two "aspirant gendarmes," and four regular gendarmes. Promotions will be made exclusively on a basis of length and efficiency of service. The new force as planned will be only about 60 per cent larger than at present.

Gendarmes will be deprived of all juridical and administrative authority. For every oppressive illegal act they will be punished unless they have written orders from higher officials who will then be held responsible. Rural police will be armed with guns and revolvers but use of these weapons will be restricted specifically by law.

Opium Committee Seeks Punition of Big Offenders

Signor Cavazzoni Criticizes Governments for Neglect of Duty

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Sir Malcolm Delevingne, in a general discussion on illicit traffic by the advisory committee, named three well-known drug firms, operating in France, Germany and Switzerland, which, in addition to Naarden, a Dutch firm, ought to be published in the advisory opium committee's report as special offenders. Their names should go out to the world, for, said Sir Malcolm, there is no excuse for such firms, since the enormous quantities manufactured could not have any legitimate use.

Sir Malcolm also pressed for severe penalties against firms that engaged in illicit traffic when their licenses were withdrawn. They should be followed up, for it was most important to discover the sources of contraband drugs, and he hoped the central board would investigate all suspect consignments. The government must also watch middlemen and transport agents, and public opinion must bring pressure and governments take responsibilities more seriously, and for this purpose missionary work was needed.

Signor Cavazzoni of Italy sharply criticized certain governments for neglect of their duty. Let us have, he pleaded, strict limitation of manufacture, and then supervision will be easier, for the appalling amount of drugs manufactured at present necessarily rendered control difficult.

Signor Cavazzoni was particularly down on Persia for increasing its production of opium and establishing a factory.

The situation in Turkey and Russia also presented a new danger, but he was glad to say that public opinion is awakening.

ETHIOPIAN KING SIGNS UNITED STATES PACT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The signing of separate treaties of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and Ethiopia at Addis Ababa by American Minister Addison E. Southard and King Tafari Makonnen has been announced by the State Department. The signing of the treaties by the King constitutes ratification by the Government of Ethiopia.

Fifteen arbitration treaties and 11 conciliation treaties have been signed since Secretary Kellogg took office. Eighteen arbitration and 11 conciliation treaties are still in process of negotiation.

HARVARD MAN HONORED

PARIS (AP)—George David Birkhoff was elected correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences, Jan. 28. He is professor of mathematics at Harvard Uniyersity.

Professor Birkhoff, a mathematician, is a native of Michigan. He holds degrees from Harvard, University of Chicago, Brown University and the University of Wisconsin. He has done research work in dynamics and written on relativity.

Helping Farmers Get to Top Goal of Florida Corporation

Each Man Takes Possession of 20 Acres and Comfortable House, Upon Initial Payment of $500, for a Year's Trial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, Fla.—How an agricultural organization may be fashioned to push men to the top of the farming industry, and back them up with education, capital and advice, is being worked out in Clay County, where J. C. Penney of White Plains, N. Y., and Miami, Fla., has for the past four years been developing a unique plan of farm operation called Penney Farms.

Penney Farms comprises a 120,000-acre tract of land, bought by the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation, where Mr. Penney is applying to farming the fundamentals upon which he has built his chain of stores.

The plan of development and operation of the farm properties is said to stand practically alone among modern agricultural enterprises. Each selected farmer who works on the tract may take possession of a 20-acre farm and of a comfortable farmhouse, upon an initial payment of $500, which covers about a fifth of the cost of the new house which will be erected for him. In addition, he must pay his own living expenses, and pay for his own seeds and fertilizers. In other respects, the settler is permitted to occupy and to use the farm for the first-crop season, without other payment.

Waits to End of Season

If, at the end of the crop season he is satisfied with the outlook, and the corporation is satisfied that he is competent and worthy, he may purchase the farm where he is living, at a price previously agreed upon. The term of years during which he will be allowed to buy his farm will be determined from the records of production, to the end that each farmer may be enabled to pay for his farm out of his earnings.

If, on the other hand, the proposed settler leaves during or at the end of his trial season, he will be permitted to dispose of his crop as he sees fit, and the above-mentioned $500 will be returned to him.

The corporation makes available to farmers the service of its organization in buying seeds, plants, fertilizers, farm equipment and so on, and in assisting the farmers in marketing their products. For this purpose the corporation maintains a staff of expert agriculturists, who, without charge to the farmer, operates with him in analyzing his soil, testing seeds, planting crops, developing drainage and irrigation systems, and in applying modern and business standards in connection with all problems which arise.

Established Institute

To make available these services in the most effective way, the corporation has established at Penney Farms an Institute of Applied Agriculture which provides specific, practical and theoretical training in agriculture and homemaking as extension service for all Penney-Gwinn farmers. It has dormitories, classrooms, libraries and laboratories, but its chief laboratories are the experimental farms of the corporation and the farms operated by the independent farm owners. Mr. Penney declares that his main purpose is to develop men, never to develop a business.

The use of intoxicants or tobacco is prohibited. It is desirable that each applicant be a person who has been affiliated with some church. It is preferable that each prospective farmer shall have had experience in farming, poultry-raising, truck-growing, fruit-growing or dairying.

36,000 RAIL EMPLOYEES WIN INCREASED WAGE

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A wage increase amounting to $3,500,000 a year and affecting 36,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad was announced Jan. 29 after a conference of company officials and employees' representatives. The scale of 82 cents an hour is an increase of four cents.

Representatives of the employees included shopmen, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet workers, carmen, electricians, coach cleaners, helpers and apprentices.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED FEWER

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—On Jan. 21 the total number of British unemployed was 1,425,600. This was 9397 less than the week before, but 246,850 more than a year ago.

How to Make Better Butter

Concentrate all the vital elements of 10½ quarts of rich, pure, twice-pasteurized milk; blend in the delicate freshness of June breezes wafting o'er a blossoming clover-field; double-wrap to insure fresh cleanliness; seal the resultant goodness in a Red and Yellow package; and you will have . . . one full pound of Fairmont's famous Better Butter.

But you can eliminate all this tedious work by insisting that your grocer provide this "Better Butter." Remember, the June flavor persists whether you buy it in New York City or in Spokane, Washington.

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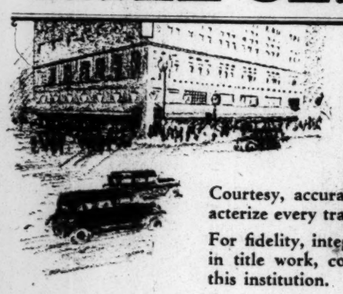

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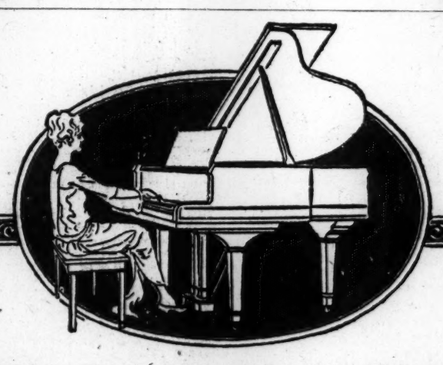

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PECAN NUDGES GEORGIA PEACH FOR TOP PLACE

Farmers Hear Succulent Nut Is Destined to Become State's Chief Crop

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga. — Prediction that Georgia will become an important center for wood pulp products, and that the pecan industry is destined to become the State's principal horticultural enterprise, was made here in connection with the twenty-second annual Farmers' Conference at the State College of Agriculture.

B. M. Lufburrow, state forester, said that cellulose, pulp, and rayon industries are expanding rapidly in Georgia and that 23,000,000 acres in the State are suited to forestry.

Dr. T. H. McHatton, head of the horticultural division of the College of Agriculture, said that although the pecan industry is making good progress and could soon become the principal horticultural crop of Georgia, he does not think that Georgia will ever abandon peach growing, though at present production and marketing methods need attention.

The need of adult education, particularly on the farm, was urged by H. B. Ritchie, dean of the Georgia State Teachers' College, president of the Georgia Education Association.

Mrs. S. V. Sanford, vice-president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, appealed to the women of the State to acquaint themselves with the duties of voters and with current political matters.

The weekly newspaper can assist in educating farmers by publishing informational articles on farm products particularly adaptable to growth in the different sections of the State, said Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of labor, and secretary of the Georgia Press Association.

I. W. Hill of the Department of Agriculture told the conference that boys' cotton clubs in Georgia produced 400 pounds of lint per acre in 1927 as compared with 151 pounds by adult farmers in the same territory.

Andrew M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture, placed the number of those engaged in teaching, research and extension work 20 years hence at 20,000.

A feature of the conference was the convocation program at which "master farmer awards" were bestowed upon as many Georgia farmers, who were selected from 98 nominees whose names were turned in because of the successful farms they had conducted.

Utility Taxes Raise Chicago 'Traction Fund'

(Continued from Page 1)

is the broadest of all these ordinances. The electric company pays 3 per cent of its gross receipts from operation of plant, which is interpreted to mean chiefly sales of current.

The elevated roads pay what virtually amounts to a little less than 1 per cent on their gross receipts, besides an annual fee of $50 a car. The various alarm companies pay 5 per cent on their gross. The telegraph companies' rates are fixed on their equipment. Payments are big and little. The skyscraper which sells steam to its neighbor next door has to pay for putting its pipes across the alley.

Criticism From Utilities

The theory is that compensation is due the city when a utility uses public property in promoting its private business. From utilities comes criticism that the plan places an indirect tax on the consumer. Advocates reply that there is no assurance rates would be lowered if the city did not make this charge. The case of the gas company is cited. It pays the city no compensation, but it has raised its rates, runs the argument, while the rates of the electric company, which pays liberally, have been lowered.

While demurring to compensation in theory, the telephone company has practically agreed to a continuation of the policy in the proposed new franchise it has tendered the city. The company offers a 3 per cent payment but alters its basis. It proposes to limit the city's percentage to business associated with use of the streets and alleys. This would leave it free from payment of a percentage on any unrelated business.

Indorsed by Long Usage

The amounts the company would pay as compensation from year to year are very little less than at present, it is stated by telephone officials. In a recent letter to a city council committee the president of the telephone company said the reason the company was willing to continue the payments was that it had been making them for 40 years.

Chicago has access to the books of companies concerned to judge for itself what their annual payments should be. This privilege and the measure of regulation involved in compensation have operated to aid the city in the control of its utilities, it is said. The city maintains a bureau of public utility compensation, with an expert accountant, H. G. Westphaln, in charge.

Street car lines formerly were the outstanding contributor, but the enormous development of the electric company and of the telephone business has placed them not far behind. The street car payment in 1928 was $2,496,769. The electric company paid $2,198,344, as against $205,561 in 1908. The telephone company's check for the first half of 1928 was for $901,977, which also is about 10 times as large as 20 years ago.

The sum which has piled up for traction purposes has become the most important municipal fund, while the receipts from other companies this year will amount to nearly 8 per cent of the city's expenditures for "corporate purposes."

The traction fund stands out as the chief monument in American municipal history to the theory of compensation, it is said by local economists. It is in the nature of an amortization fund. When the street car franchise was granted in 1907, the aldermen had ultimate municipal ownership in view. They provided that what the companies paid the city should be preserved for purchase or construction of street railways. Their calculations fell short. The fund is today less than a third of what would be needed to buy the properties. But it has been kept almost intact.

$14,000,000 Earned in Interest

The interest the fund has earned now amounts to more than $14,000,000, and interest continues to pile up at the rate of $125,000 a month. The fund is constituted at present of $28,296,063 in cash, $2,458,988 in Liberty bonds, $6,587,039 in Chicago municipal bonds, and $16,695,390 in loans to the city covered by what are called anticipation tax warrants.

"It would be to Chicago's benefit if the compensation feature of expiring ordinances, or provisions substantially similar, were incorporated in new franchises," commented Charles E. Merriam, a former Chicago alderman and head of the department of political science at the University of Chicago.

"If compensation to the city was dispensed with, there is not much likelihood that the cost of service would be proportionately reduced. The probability is that outside of the street car situation each company would virtually keep the difference, owing to the difficulty of making a complete adjustment of the rates."

Tax Halt Called in North Carolina

Report Shows Sharp Rise in Expenses of State and Its Subdivisions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—While North Carolina has not reached the legal limit of its ability to impose taxes, it has reached a point where the State cannot with safety increase the tax burden upon either business or industry, or upon real property, according to the initial section of the report of the tax commissioner.

The report is interpreted as sounding a warning both to the State and to counties, cities and towns that it is time to call a halt, and that methods must be found to reduce taxes, both state and local, if the State's taxing system is to be established upon a sound basis.

The commission presents figures showing that from 1920 to 1928, total property taxes levied by the counties, cities, towns and districts increased from $28,331,661 to $63,923,910. During this period the indebtedness of these subdivisions increased from $94,101,868 to $358,664,330 in 1928.

GIFTS TO VIRGINIA AID BEAUTIFICATION

UNIVERSITY, Va.—A gift of $10,000 has been made by Ormond G. Smith of New York, president of the Street & Smith Publishing Company, to the University of Virginia, to be used for the decoration of France's room in the Romanic Language Pavilion on East Lawn. J. J. Jusserand, for many years Ambassador to the United States from France, has sent a table which was used at the French Embassy in Washington to be placed in France's room.

The pavilion was set aside more than a year ago to be used as a center of Romanic art and literature. The building has been carefully restored until it now stands as Thomas Jefferson designed it after a building in ancient Rome.

NEW ZEALAND'S UNITED PARTY TAKES CONTROL

Ward Government Formed After 50-to-28 Defeat of Premier Coates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The general elections having resulted in the decisive defeat of Premier Gordon Coates, four of whose ministers failed to obtain return, a special session of the Dominion Parliament was called to register, through the division lobbies, the verdict of the electors.

Premier Coates decided to meet the House with the survivors of his Ministry, and after a short debate, a motion of no-confidence moved by Sir Joseph Ward (leader of the Opposition) was carried by 50 votes to 28.

The majority included 14 Labor-Socialists, pledged to oust the Coates Government, but with no commitment to its successors. The defeat of the Government, which had been 16 years in office, was received without demonstration.

Men of Business Experience

The United Party, headed by Sir Joseph Ward, had been so small a factor in the previous Parliament that when selecting his Cabinet as the new Prime Minister he had to include four who had never previously been in the House. They are all business men with large experience of local administration. Sir Joseph is also Minister of Finance and Minister in charge of External Affairs, which includes the administration of the mandated territory of Samoa. The remainder of his Cabinet is constituted as follows:

George Forbes, Minister of Lands and Agriculture.

Thomas Wilford, Minister of Defense and Minister of Justice.

Sir Apirana Ngata, Minister of Native Affairs, representative of native race in executive.

Harry Atmore, Minister of Education.

Edward A. Ransom, Minister of Public Works.

William B. Taverner, Minister of Railways.

John B. Donald, Postmaster-General.

William A. Veitch, Minister of Labor and Mines.

P. de la Perrelle, Minister of Internal Affairs.

John Cobbe, Minister of Marine, Minister in charge of Industries and Commerce.

John A. Stallworthy, Minister of Public Health.

Thomas K. Sidey, Attorney-General and leader of the Legislative Council.

Campaign for Employment

The first act of the new Government was to obtain passage of a Finance Bill extending the former Government's appropriations in order to accelerate the construction of railways, roads and hydroelectric works.

Prime Minister Ward declared that he hoped to dispose of unemployment completely in a short time, and it was intended to link up the main railways of the Dominion, five being indicated, the cost of completion being estimated at $37,500,000.

Need of Aerial Lines to South Declared Vital

(Continued from Page 1)

large globe on which were traced the routes of transatlantic and polar fliers. Mr. New described the air mail routes of the United States, which, he said, "now operate day in and day out, 24 hours a day. Twenty-three routes are flown within the borders of this country serving over 100 of our larger cities, carrying an average of 7½ tons of mail each day and flying in excess of 30,000 miles daily."

"Perhaps with pardonable pride, I might touch upon the subject of our foreign air mail routes. With the line from New York to Montreal, one from Miami to the British possessions in the Bahamas, another to Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Porto Rico, we are about to establish a route to the Canal Zone, touching at the larger cities in our sister republics of Central America. We are bringing into closer contact the peoples around us and thereby closely cementing their friendship and sharing their commerce, trade and industry through the medium of fast transportation.

"If it be said that all this requires a large investment, I would reply that so does a navy, but any nation with a coast line must have one. The manufacturer must invest his money in a plant before he can turn out a product. Navies and air lines are the plants required by the Government to carry on."

Other speakers were F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; Edward F. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics; William P. McCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, and David Lawrence, editor of the United States Daily.

Special guests were the Question Mark fliers, who have just arrived in New York from their record endurance flight of nearly a week's duration on the Pacific coast. They were introduced by Maj.-Gen. J. E. Fechet, chief of the Army Air Corps.

Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Floyd Bennett, widow of the flier in the Bremen relief expedition, and to Miss Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier.

Dr. Finley also introduced Clarence Chamberlain, Walter Hinton, pilot of the NC-4 in the navy's trans-Atlantic flight 10 years ago, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who plans to fly across the top of the world in the Graf Zeppelin.

Co-operating with the National Exchange Club in its program of service to aviation are the Department of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the State Chamber of Commerce, the Aeronautic Chamber of Commerce, and the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

United States-Peruvian Air Mail Made Possible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Another tangible result of Herbert Hoover's good will trip to South America has appeared. Pursuant to his plea at Lima, Peru, for a Pan-American airway web, a group of Peruvian business men came to Washington to advise Harry S. New, Postmaster General that, if he would advertise for bids to carry mail to South America, they are ready to make an offer.

The men who promise to answer the Postoffice Department bids, it is pointed out by officials, are not looking for profits, but are interested in aviation "as a new tool in world progress," in Mr. Hoover's words. Immediately following the President-elect's plea for regular air routes from the United States to countries through which he traveled, Mr. New made inquiry and found that the recommendation was heartily commended both by government officials and business men and now he has received definite promise of financial support for the project.

Special attention will be paid to the transportation of parcel post when the air lines begin to operate, post-office officials say. They point out that the accelerated exchange of products between the two continents will be a stimulus to the trade of all the republics and will result in a constructive friendship between them.

American Official Flier to Study European Lines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The action of William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, in commissioning Maj. Clarence M. Young, director of the bureau of aeronautics, to make a personal inspection of European air lines as a foundation for the development of a general network of aerial routes criss-crossing the United States, is interpreted here as strengthening the probability of his becoming Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics on retirement of W. P. MacCracken Jr.

Major Young will sail from New York on the Leviathan Feb. 6 for Southampton, Eng. At the latter port he will assemble his own plane for a tour over the established airways of England, France, Italy, Austria and Germany. The tour will require about six weeks and will be the first official American inspection of European airways.

Major Young, who will fly the plane himself, will be accompanied by C. C. Maidment, expert engine mechanic, who serviced the plane used by Colonel Lindbergh on his flight to Europe and who recently returned from Australia, where he reconditioned the engines used by Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith in his Pacific hop to Australia.

Major Young will utilize European aids to navigation, endeavoring to discover methods in vogue there which would aid navigation here, and will study the manner in which passengers are handled, provisions made for their comfort in planes and at fields; passport requirements and customs inspection, phases of passenger carrying by plane which are growing in importance here.

Air Trade Chamber Elects

NEW YORK (AP)—F. B. Rentschler, president of the United Aircraft and Transport Company of New York City and of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company of Hartford, Conn., was elected president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce at its ninth annual meeting. He succeeds Maj. Lester D. Gardner of New York.

JUGOSLAVIA TO MAKE DRUNKENNESS A CRIME

BELGRADE (AP)—The new Jugoslavian Government intends to take strong measures against alcoholic beverages. While total prohibition is not contemplated, the Government, appalled at the effects attributed to excessive drinking, has decided to make drunkenness a crime.

Anyone found drunk in a public place will be severely punished, especially if the offender is a civil servant. Certain repressive measures have been included already in the new penal code, but these will be greatly strengthened.

AGREEMENT SOUGHT ON DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Rules Committee has approved a plan for sending the deficiency appropriation bill, with the controversial prohibition and tax refund amendments, to conference for the purpose of smoothing out differences between the House and Senate.

Immediately after the committee decided on this course John Q. Tilson (R.) of Connecticut, Republican House leader, said the question probably would be taken up in the House and that, while ordinarily debate would be limited to one hour, he was willing that a longer time should be used.

TAILORS' GUILD RAISES MILLION FOR ADVERTISING

Merchants Unite in Nation-Wide Move to Save Dignity of Craft

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Merchant tailors from all parts of the United States who gathered here for the twentieth annual convention of the National Association of Merchant Tailors of America, have just indorsed a plan to put on a national advertising campaign extending over a period of four years and costing $1,000,000.

Plans for lifting the industry to its proper level among the industries of the nation were discussed in the address of Campbell H. Leith of Detroit, president of the association.

"Advertising," he said, "will enable us to change the thought of the entire country with relation to our business, affecting both the public and the members of our organization, and elevate the members of the industry."

The campaign is to be conducted under auspices of the Merchant Tailors' Guild, organized in Chicago a year ago as a promotional organization with membership extending to all branch organizations within the industry, including the National Tailors and Designers Association, the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors Association, the National Wool and Trimmers Association and a large group of associations which furnish raw materials to the tailoring trade. The advertising fund is to be raised by an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent of the volume of business done by members and member organizations.

Speaking in behalf of advertising as a medium to restore the merchant tailoring trade to a proper place among the crafts of the world, Mr. Leith said:

"The general idea of advertising is based on recognition of the fact that in this day and age an industry cannot be built up by efforts of individuals singly therein, but that its only hope for continued progress and success must lie in the channel of co-operation—of the fusing of personal efforts into one great effort of the industry.

"We are absolutely and unequivocally interdependent upon each other, and so I say that it is a source of great satisfaction, of great contentment and joy to all of us who are so intensely interested in the success of this venture, that this trade has been able to reach the point where we are ready to proceed.

"Advertising today, more than any other factor in the realm of things, is one of the most moving, the most compelling and most effective forces in our lives. More has been accomplished to improve the condition of the very world itself through this comparatively new force than through any other modern idea in the history of the world. As we take advantage of this opportunity I am sure that we shall witness almost immediately an improvement in the morale of this trade which of itself alone would be worth the sacrifice and monetary consideration involved in successfully carrying on the enterprise. And another, and perhaps more important and immediate and assured result will be the prompt rise of the craft in the estimation of the public at large."

The promotional campaign, as outlined by representatives of the Merchant Tailors Guild, will require each member of the association to display an emblem of the craft as a guarantee of fair dealing and honest merchandise.

COMMUTERS CAN NOW FLY DIRECT TO JOBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The leasing of a seashore landing field as the terminal for a seaplane commuter service between Sea Gate and lower Manhattan Island has just been announced by Ezio De Angelis, executive chairman of the Coastal Airways, Inc.

Six seaplanes will be used on 10-minute schedules between Gravesend Bay and the Battery. Mr. De Angelis said. The fare for a month's commutation will be $75. The Coastal Airways now operates airplane-taxi service in Westchester County.

LIVERPOOL MAKES SCHOLARSHIP RULE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The School of Architecture of Liverpool University has now decided on the conditions under which it will apply the scholarship for the British student given by the Society of Arts and Sciences of America, which, it is pointed out here, is one out of many examples of generosity with which the United States is returning to England the compliment implied in the Rhodes Foundation at Oxford for American students.

Under the rules the Liverpool universities approved that the scholarship be open to its present and past students. It will be awarded by selectors consisting of the professor of architecture who lectures in the School of Architecture, the vice-chancellor, the dean of the Faculty of Arts, and three distinguished architects holding doctorates of Liverpool University—Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Miles Scott and Sir Edwin Lutyens. The first scholar will be chosen in March to enable his presence in New York on April 24 to attend the annual banquet of the Society of Arts and Sciences of America.

Cost of Tire Mile Greatly Reduced

Mark of One-Seventeenth of a Cent Has Been Reached, Researchers Indicate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average automobile owner pays one-seventeenth of a cent for every tire mile.

This per mile cost of tires, based on information collected each year by the research department of the American Automobile Association, compares favorably with a cost of 1 cent a mile in 1913 to indicate the advances made in the development of the tire industry.

Three developments the last year are held responsible for part of the reduction—the British Government lifted its six-year restriction on the exportation of crude rubber from the Far East rubber plantations under British rule; the American manufacturers succeeded in developing a line of "super" tires, and the rubber manufacturers formed the Rubber Institute, Inc., under Lincoln C. Andrews.

STATE COLLEGE NAMES THREE MINING BOARDS

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — Thirty prominent men in the coal mining industry from western, central and the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania have been appointed to form three mining advisory boards for the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Pennsylvania State College, according to an announcement by Edward Steidle, dean of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at the college.

The boards will assist the college in working out various problems of the department of mining so that the college may better serve the mining and mineral industries of the State. The program of the college embraces first, fundamental education and extension courses that fit the requirements of the industries, and second, applied research and investigation that will conserve and better utilize natural resources and help make for better efficiency in the industries. Walter H. Glasgow, Secretary of Mines, Harrisburg, will act as a member of each mining advisory board.

WILSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A bill which would authorize the historical commission of South Carolina to purchase in the name of the State the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson at the corner of Hampton and Henderson Streets, Columbia, and convert it into the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Museum," has been introduced in the Senate by James H. Hammond, Senator from Richmond County.

An appropriation of $35,000 is provided and an amount not in excess of $29,000 would be used for the purpose of the home and lot. This property is now owned by the Columbia township auditorium trustees and has been chosen as the site of the municipal auditorium, for which $300,000 worth of bonds have been authorized.

PLANE DESIGNER WINS POST

CHICAGO (AP)—Capt. Holden C. Richardson, designer of the NC naval planes which flew the Atlantic in 1919, will become designing engineer for the Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation March 1, according to a statement from the concern. His work at the Washington model basin laid the foundation for development of modern airplane floats and hulls.

World's Fair Terraced City to Rise on Man-Made Islands

Waters Falling Like Showers of Jewels, Barges on Phosphorescent Sea, Visioned in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Basic plans for the Chicago World's Fair of 1933 have been agreed on by its commission of architects, who met here following the House of Representatives' approval of the centennial project. The fair is to be a terraced city on islands.

Much of the site is still under lake water, some of it 22 feet under. The architects, however, expect to put in a rush order for about 500 acres of islands.

The rough land alone will cost about $20,000,000, authorities here estimate. Made land, they say, comes at about $40,000 an acre. But shore extension is part of the Chicago plan and the architects are proceeding with their work on the assumption that about 1300 acres of shore, islands and lagoon will be available for the exposition. More than a third of this already exists.

Skyscraper Trend

This great park space, beginning within walking distance of down town and extending well up to the residence district of the "South Side," if realized, will give the exposition a length of from two to three miles.

Vertical lines are to be emphasized in the buildings, which are to be of three and four stories with setbacks, according to E. H. Bennett, a member of the commission. Naturally, the skyscraper is to make its influence felt, for among the planners are men who have made some of the noted tall buildings of the country. They propose to erect a central tower of striking height and stunning design to look out on Lake Michigan.

A picture of festal brightness—an illumined exposition city where waters fall like showers of jewels under the shine of lights, where a color organ plays on the surface of buildings, where barges float on phosphorescent seas—was sketched by Mr. Bennett. The architects were agreed, he said, that the exposition should be gay rather than heavy in character, that it must not be a repetition of any previous exposition, but beautiful and stirring in its own way.

Marks Century's Advance

Yet the central theme of the exposition is serious; it is to commemorate a century of progress in the natural sciences. The dominant tower is to be a "temple of basic facts" and around it will be grouped a display showing progress in these facts in the fields of chemistry, hydraulics, electricity, light, astronomy, thermo-dynamics and so on, including probably the social sciences. Beyond these are to be groups of buildings in which will be exhibited the application of this knowledge in manufacturing, transportation, agriculture and other lines. Industries are expected to make their displays as groups, not as individual businesses. The motion picture industry is to be given special prominence.

The Chicago exposition, Mr. Bennett hopes, will be a practical demonstration of the successful handling of great numbers of people in comparatively small space. The architects have agreed that the two-level streets are desirable, the upper level for pedestrians, the lower also for pedestrians and for light flexible traffic. The important thing, Mr. Bennett feels, is to devise a means for getting the crowds up to the second level. Up and down transportation, he said, was of no less importance than getting the people around the grounds without fatigue. He said he thought the entering throngs could be lifted almost without their being aware of it to the second level by giant escalators. On the second level they would find some means of transportation, if not moving sidewalks, then something better which would serve the same purpose.

Seek Animation

Throughout the plans, emphasis is to be laid on animation and action. A year of sports, music festivals, dramatic events and aeronautical feats is expected to mark the World's Fair period. A great congress bringing together religious leaders of all faiths is proposed. To provide for this, the architects have decided there must be adequate auditoriums, theaters, and a water amphitheater. Soldier Field, the civic stadium, is near enough the exposition to be virtually included in its grounds. Similarly the Art Institute of Chicago may be "annexed" by the exposition.

A permanent organization of the architectural commission was effected during the meeting here. Harvey W. Corbett of New York, designer of the Bush Terminal Building, was made chairman. The other members are Arthur Brown Jr., of San Francisco; Raymond M. Hood and Ralph T. Walker, of New York; Paul Philippe Cret, of Philadelphia; and Hubert Burnham, John Holabird and Mr. Bennett, of Chicago. When the general plan is completed, the commission expects to call in many other architects, painters and sculptors from this country and abroad to help in designing the details.

CHURCH CONGRESS TO MEET IN TORONTO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Church of England Congress has accepted an invitation from the Bishop of Toronto, Ont., to hold a meeting next September there, this being the first occasion on which it has been agreed to assemble outside the British Isles. The program includes visits to all parts of Canada, including the Pacific coast. Particular attention will be given to the work of settlement in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and it is expected that the visitors will also attend church synods in a number of places, which will be included in the tour.

It is hoped that members of the congress will be able to take part in the jubilee celebration at the theological college at Saskatoon and be present at the opening of the Cathedral at Victoria, B. C.

INDIA DEFERS ACTION ON CHILD MARRIAGES

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Conflicting religious viewpoints on the problem of child marriage in India, reflected in an acute controversy all over the country for several years, were exemplified in the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 29, when a bill to prohibit such marriages was adjourned. The vote for postponement, favored by the Government, was 53 to 24.

Strong feeling was voiced among Indians on both sides of the House and the Government decided to support the middle course suggested by the spokesman of the orthodox opposition. This is to await the report of a committee now inquiring into the question of determining the age of consent.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Kingston.
2. $17,000,000,000.
3. By the completion of the Hudson Bay Railroad.
4. Rosa Ponselle.
5. Tennessee.
6. From a winding river of that name.
7. That there will be no silent pictures in five years.
8. A bird with all four toes united by a web.
9. A prize awarded in France for the best book of the year. It is pronounced "prē gonh'koor."
10. Florence Nightingale.

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GERMAN HOUSE AGAIN ACTIVE AT COLUMBIA

Resumes for First Time Since War—Cultural Tie Re-established

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Cultural relations were again established between Germany and Columbia University Jan. 29, when the new Deutsches Haus was formally opened. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, delivered the principal address following a welcome by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia. Dr. Butler read a message of congratulation from Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Deutsches Haus, the third foreign cultural center for foreign students and professors at Columbia, situated halfway between the Casa Italiana and the Maison Française, at 423 West 117th Street on Morningside Heights, was established in 1910 by Edward Dean Adams, and provided the headquarters for the Germanistic Society of America, which is expected to take its place again in the new five-story building. It has remained closed since the United States entered the World War.

Ambassador von Prittwitz, in his speech, declared that the achievements of natural science are not sufficient insurance against war.

"Mankind," he said, "will earnestly pave the way for better and more durable understanding between the nations only when the economic evidence finds its corollary in intellectual readiness to act in public and private life on an ethical and moral basis. The chief purpose of this house is to further the work of American scholars and students who are interested in the different branches of study concerning Germany. This house also offers hospitality to those of my countrymen who, interested in American activity and progress, come over to the United States for the purpose of studying American life, science and culture on the spot.

"All those who through their various efforts have contributed toward the foundation of this house are, therefore, entitled to the gratitude of the citizens of both our countries.

"Culture, art, and science will of course always have their national aspects and peculiarities. National barriers, however, cannot exist for them. The very word 'university' stands for such a conception which in our time seems to find a modern echo in the call for the creation of an 'international spirit.'"

The house, Dr. Butler explained, will co-operate directly with organizations in Germany which now offer guidance to resident American students of its literature, arts and natural sciences, as well as with other prominent schools and educational authorities throughout Germany and Austria. The house is under direction of Prof. Federick W. J. Heuser of Columbia.

Congratulatory messages were received from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Lord Mayor Boess of Berlin, James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, and the Bremen fliers, Baron Ehrenfeld Gunther von Huenefeld and Hermann Koehl.

Power by Radio to Run Motorcar, Expert Forecasts

(Continued from Page 1)

more power than is used, inasmuch as a metering arrangement will be installed in each car which at periodical intervals will be checked by the power company for the purpose of making a charge for the power actually used.

"It is an established fact that automotive engineers long have attempted to attain as great a flexibility and economy in internal combustion engines as is possible to attain in electric motorcars, hence the increasing use of the eight-cylinder gasoline engine. The use of such electric motors, therefore will attain flexibility and maneuverability to a superlative degree."

Lighter Weights Needed

In forecasting universal use of electric motors in automobiles, Mr. Williams declared, however, that it would be necessary for electrical engineers to speed their efforts toward reducing the weights of all sizes of present electric power plants in order to meet the conditions that would be imposed through their adoption in automobiles. Lightweight electric automobile motors, driven by radio waves, would result in many betterments in automobile transportation, he added.

"Among some of the many advantages which would accrue from this development," Mr. Williams said, "will be the speeding up of traffic conditions due to greater acceleration and deceleration; elimination of noxious fumes on streets and highways; minimizing of maintenance costs due to relatively small number of moving parts in such electric apparatus as compared to the present-day internal combustion engine; complete elimination of the problem of heating and cooling existing in the present internal combustion engine, whether air or water cooled; simplicity of operation due to the elimination of absolutely all operating gadgets, with the exception of the controller and switch, and continued availability of power without replenishing fuel supply.

Allocation of Wavelengths

"It may be said by some that the allocation of a sufficient number of wavelengths to care for each automobile throughout the country will be impossible. This does not follow, however, in that there is no substantial reason why many cars cannot operate on the same wavelength, provided, however, that there are not too many to overload the particular wavelength to which they have been allocated. In other words the chief problem would be to guard against the creation of too high a peak load.

"The strides made during the last 10 years by radio engineers have been as phenomenal as those made by automotive engineers. The greatest success has been attained in the transmission of sound waves, but I am advised by some of the most eminent radio engineers that within a relatively short time power transmission without the use of wires will be an accomplished fact. There seems to have been little or no co-operation between the engineers of these great twentieth-century developments, the automobile industry and the radio industry, but I believe it is safe to say that this co-operation will begin in a very short time.

Economies in National Wealth

"Aside from the many specific advantages of radio-operated automobiles, aside from the standpoint of their individual utility and easier operation, there is every indication that the event of such cars would result in major economies concerning our national wealth. Imagine the amount of electric power required to run the automobiles of Chicago alone. Fuel which is at present refined at considerable cost and sold in filling stations, would be used in the original state at the power houses, thereby eliminating the considerable present costs of refining and distribution. In addition a considerable market for oil would be presented and considerable economies would be effected for the actual automobile owner.

"Very efficient production of power by the central power stations will effect considerable savings in fuel, taking into consideration the fact that the average automobile owner does not run his engine to its maximum economic efficiency. It has been estimated that fully 10 per cent of the gasoline used in this country today is wasted by idling motors."

Chinese Poets in Controversy Over New Models

A Dozen Schools of Rhyme in Universities Are Unable to Agree on Forms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING (Peking)—Chinese poets, who for centuries have prided themselves on their meticulous following of classical forms, are now engaged in a great literary controversy over the new poetry which lately has swept the country. Exponents of a dozen different schools of rhyme are in Peiping, mostly engaged in teaching literature in the Government universities here, and none of them agree as to the models on which the new poetry should be formed.

Conservative circles, educated in the classics, maintain that all the so-called new poetry really is not poetry at all. At the other extreme are a group of young writers who are experimenting in free verse, minus both rhyme and meter, and written moreover in a simplified artificial script.

Dean Wu Mi of Tsing Hua College, recognized as a connoisseur of the Chinese classics and also respected as one of the leading modern poets, has pointed out, in a talk given here recently, that Chinese poetry pleases the eye as well as the ear. In Chinese poetry each line comes out evenly, making an attractive rectangle of the whole, with none of the uneven, straggling lines which distress printers of English verse.

Any foreigner can see and appreciate this much, but to an educated Chinese the characters are more than pretty designs, each being a true picture in itself, full of significance beyond the mere word which it represents. For instance, the word "whisper" is composed of the pictures of a mouth and an ear close together. The pictures of a woman and a child together make the word "good," and the symbol for "dirty" is indicated by a collection of several unpleasant things.

With such graphic writing, and freed from the restrictions of grammar which hobble English verse, it is not to be wondered that Chinese poetry fascinates all who are able to read it. Creating these word pictures, however, is no easy task and that is why the new-fashioned poets are popular.

Rhyme, however, presents a great problem in a nation where no two districts speak the same dialect and where words that jingle pleasantly in one locality jangle harshly in another. This difficulty was met 1400 years ago by Shen Yueh, a Chinese poet who painstakingly arranged the words of his time and place into a "rhyming dictionary," which was so admirable that it became the standard for all men of letters from that day to this.

Out of the poetical confusion which has resulted, the only thing which appears clear today is that Chinese writers are earnestly striving to create beauty and that, despite the various queer forms which their efforts assume, they have original and worth-while thoughts to express. Poets of all the rival groups are confident, therefore, that an appropriate mode of expression will evolve from the present chaos.

NEW ZEALAND JUDGE GETS WHITE GLOVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The British take many customs oversea with them. In Dominion capitals the Speaker of the "House" wears a wig, just as he does at Westminster, and the mace lies on the table. Also in the Supreme Court the judge and counsel are wigged and the decorum of the court is as strict as in England.

Recently there were no cases on the criminal list at the Christchurch quarterly sessions, and the sheriff presented Mr. Justice Adams, the presiding judge, with a pair of white gloves to mark the occasion. This has happened before in small New Zealand towns, but Christchurch is the third largest city in the Dominion, and during 50 years at least there is no record of such a ceremony there.

Out on the Glittering Alpine Peaks

© Gyger, Adelboden

WINTER SPORTS AT ADELBODEN

On the Left a Lone Skier Wends His Way Through Snowy Lane to His Favorite Haunts on the Range. On the Right, Four Enthusiasts, Photographed in Full Flight Down From the Summit, Each Leaving Behind Him a Cloud of Snow and a Long, Straight Trail, Enjoy the Thrill of a Day Spent Out on the Mountain Tops. Skiing Parties Are One of the Delightful Features of the Adelboden.

Skis, Skates, Curling and Jazz Mingle in Winter Frolics of Alps

Every Taste and Every Pocket Suited in Wide Variety of Swiss Resorts, Each With Its Distinctive Features in Climate and Sports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. MORITZ, Switz.—Some 15,000 tourists recently left England in special trains for winter sports in the Alps. Switzerland, partly, no doubt, on account of the well-earned reputation of its hotels and railways, but more for its splendid natural advantages, still stands easily first among European sports centers. From the Vaud to the Engadine, from the Jura to the Rhetian Alps, every taste—and almost every pocket—can find what it wants.

The art of skiing has gained, and is daily gaining, numberless admirers, and has become by far the most popular of all winter sports. But enthusiasts are not the only persons to come to Switzerland in winter. No sports center, and certainly no big hotel, is complete without a well-kept skating rink, with a roped-off space for the figure experts, a curling patch for Scottish lairds and colonels, and hockey matches for Yale or Toronto to make rings round Glasgow and Amsterdam.

Others again abandon skiing in favor of the "bob" or "skeleton," and specially prepared runs—often several miles in length—can be found all over Switzerland. "Tailing parties" are popular on moonlight nights. Gymkhanas, with spectacular ski jumps, are frequently arranged. And it is only fair to say that nowhere can jazz bands and the latest frocks be heard or seen to better advantage, nor have they anywhere a more whole-hearted welcome, than in the air of the mountains.

Engadine's Hard Frosts

In most sports centers in Switzerland, any time between mid-January and mid-March, skiing, skating and bob-running can be enjoyed for 10 days out of 12. To be sure of hard frost and brilliant sunshine it is well to make for the Engadine, that wonderful open valley that stretches at nearly 6000 feet above sea level from Samaden and Pontresina to St. Moritz, and on to Maloggia. There, for many months of winter, are slopes of every kind and difficulty for the skier, with funiculars to climb them; trained horses for ski-joring; rinks galore for the skater; graded bob-runs, with the famous "Cresta" for the selected few.

St. Moritz with its shops and "palaces," its mixture of every race and every language, its weather-beaten experts and its shamefaced novices, its Norwegian ski outfits, and its Paris "creations," its mid-summer heat at midday, and its 20 degrees centigrade of frost at night, is the sports place "par excellence."

For Skiers and Skaters

At the other end of Switzerland are St. Cergue, Les Rasses and Le Pont in the Jura; Gstaad, Zweisimmen and Lenk in the foothills between Montreux and Interlaken. The season there is shorter, and the sunshine less fierce, for they are only 3000 feet above sea level, and mists are no longer phenomenal.

In a good season one can ski down continuously from the top of the Dôle at 5500 feet almost to Lac Léman at 1300 feet above sea level. From the Col at Saanenmöser, more than 20 different ski tours can be made north, south, east and west. In between are countless places where skier and skater are equally at home. Andermatt and Adelboden, the Bernese Oberland, Lenzerheide, Klosters and Davos; all have their special virtues.

British Trial of Insurance System Is Satisfactory

Exporters Insured Against Loss by Dealing With Approved Merchants

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A daring and so far not unsuccessful experiment which the British Government has been making in the direction of insuring credit in the case of exports from Britain, is to be extended for two years.

A committee has also been set up to revise the system upon which it is conducted with a view to enabling it eventually to be transferred to private enterprise.

The arrangement enables a British exporter to insure the major portion of payments due to him from approved foreign merchants for goods he sends to them. It also enables him to guarantee himself against the foreign importers' failure, by obtaining Government backing for borrowings from the bank to enable him to carry on his business until payments to him mature. The exporter is thus secured against risk of loss through bad debts. He is also given facilities for obtaining advances from his bankers at low rates of interest and without recourse to himself. The bank's remedy in the event of the guaranteed firm's failure, is against the Government and not against the exporter.

Operations on a considerable scale have been conducted. In the past 18 months £2,250,000 of business has been insured, with a margin of loss so small as to enable the Government to claim it is insignificant. It amounts at present to something less than £20,000 annually.

The system applies to British goods sent to any European country except Russia. The Labor Party in Parliament has been pressing for the removal of the restriction against Russia. The Government has refused this, however, on the ground that the risk is too great. Overseas Trade Secretary Douglas H. Hacking, explaining this in the House of Commons recently, said, "Russia has today no exportable surplus of grain. Her credit is steadily going down, as it must do when she has fewer exports with which to pay for her imports. Her position must obviously grow much worse in the not too distant future owing to two factors: (1) the failure of her crops, certainly in some parts of the country, and (2) on account of the complete breakdown of her grain-collecting policy."

English Newspaper of Century Ago Honors Memory of George Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An entertaining feature of The Times is a paragraph which is reprinted every day from the files of the current date a century ago. Some of the items throw unexpected light on the public attitude toward persons and things in that far-off day.

The paragraph chosen from the issue of Dec. 11, 1828, deals with an honor paid to the memory of George Washington, in which a long list of English notables shared. In quaint phraseology The Times said:

"Who would have thought that Mr. John Gale Jones should have been recalled—and even honorably recalled—to the notice of the public? He has just published an oration spoken by himself (helas!) 42 years ago, on the retirement of General Washington from the high office of President of the United States. The oration may be perused with advantage, as containing an abstract of the life of the illustrious person to whom it relates. But our chief reason for noticing it is the character and station of the subscribers to the work. There is hardly a person of note in the realm whose name we do not find in the long list. Prince Leopold, the Duke of Glocester, Lord Eldon, Lord Anglesey, Lord Spencer, Lord Goderich, Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Tenterden. Really the Medico-political Professor may find what has never before happened to any of his predecessors—that politics are not an ungrateful trade."

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THE ENSEMBLE SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

The Tie Scarf
which fashion predicts will be exceedingly smart this spring, is shown here in neckpieces of the chic flat furs.

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FUR SALON—FOURTH FLOOR

RADIO

The Listener Speaks

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS is evidently as much at home when his voice is exploring the wilderness of radio channels at night as he is in the adventure-filled wastes of central Asia of which he spoke during the Eveready Hour at 9, eastern time, on Tuesday. Seldom have listeners enjoyed a more interesting talk or one given in a clearer voice.

The famous explorer of the Gobi Desert and other practically unknown parts of the world combined tales of thrilling adventure in the overcoming of obstacles placed in his path by nature, by man, by beast and by broken-down automobiles, with touches of real humor and with much valuable natural scientific information. The talk was just as good as a bedtime story for children as it was a summary of notable research work for grown-ups with a learned craving for more knowledge.

Mr. Andrews spoke casually of skeletons remaining at the edge of lakes which disappeared some millions of years ago, the bones themselves having once belonged to animals who lived and moved and had their strange being a mere matter of 65,000,000 years or so past. In contemplating eggs of dinosaurs deposited in the warm sand in those distant ages with many other similar remains of forms of life long extinct, the concept of time seemed to change until a million years became as small an item as is a thousand miles to the listener. The barriers of time and space shrink together.

For a few minutes after this vision of the remote past had been conjured up brief remarks by the Postmaster-General, who was looking forward to the future in respect to air travel, were tuned in, carrying the thought of the conquest of space barriers in another direction.

At 10 through Columbia the second of the fortnightly programs offered by the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia began. The pleasant expectations engendered by the opening concert of the series were more than realized.

Agnes Davis, soprano winner of the Atwater Kent audition contest last year and of the Curtis Scholarship, was the featured artist. She chose for her first group four Russian numbers and one Italian aria, "Pace Mio Dio" from Verdi's, "La Forza Del Destino." While the latter was very satisfactorily sung, Miss Davis was at her best, which is very good, in Rachmaninoff's "The Soldier's Bride" and in a delightful "Cradle Song" the last of three Russian songs by Alexandre T. Gretchanioff. Later in the program she sang Grieg's "Ein Traum" and Brahms' "Wiegenlied."

One of the best-loved chamber music compositions, Robert Schumann's "Piano Quintet in E Flat Major," was played by Joseph Levine, pianist, and the Swastika Quartet as the opening number of the concert. The quartet played in conclusion two interesting sketches by the American composer, Charles T. Griffes, who in them had adapted Indian themes in his own very individual style.

Following this concert the same chain presented the excellent dance music now provided by Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in the Wrigley Hour at 11 each Tuesday. This organization is now well known to all lovers of really tuneful popular music played with real skill.

The Schumann Quintet has been recorded by Ossip Gabrilowitsch and the Flonzaley Quartet on Victor records 8092-5. Rosa Ponselle has sung the aria from "La Forza Del Destino" on Victor 6440. D. M.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Alabama—Birmingham (First Church): Ritz Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.
Mobile: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Montgomery: Church Edifice, 16 High Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.

Connecticut — Bridgeport: Pyramid Temple Mosque, 1035 State Street 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Greenwich: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Florida—Daytona Beach (First Church, Daytona): Daytona Beach Auditorium, Auditorium Boulevard, Peninsula side, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Lake Worth: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Miami: Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 9.
Orlando: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Feb. 3.

Georgia — Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Augusta: Richmond Academy Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.
Thomasville: Church Edifice, Washington and Dawson Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 5.

Maryland—Baltimore (Third Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.

Massachusetts—Northampton (Society of Smith College): High School Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

New York—New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 4.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.
Syracuse: Empire Theater, 12 m., Feb. 8.

Pennsylvania — Philadelphia (Second Church): Colney Theater, Fifth Street and Olney Avenue, Olney, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 3.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): Carnegie Music Hall, East Ohio and Federal Streets, North Side, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 5.

"PRINCESS PAT"

© M. J. Boris
MISS ELEANOR PAINTER

FEW women singers have the appearance and voice to make the transition back and forth from operetta to grand opera. Certain physical limitations are permitted in grand opera that would never go in an operetta production. Voices that will do very nicely for operettas will never do in grand opera. Yet a talented young American woman does both well.

Eleanor Painter studied singing in Berlin and sang at the Charlottenberg Opera Company in Germany for two years. Returning to America, she took leading parts in those well-remembered operettas, dear to the hearts of light opera-goers, "Lilac Domino," "Gloriana," "Floradora" (a revival), and "The Last Waltz." "Between pictures" she made many operatic appearances in Germany and sang the rôle of "Carmen" with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company last month with great success.

It is Miss Painter's "Princess Pat" that lingers longest in memory. Of all her productions, this one was generally acknowledged to be the most effective. All of which is a rambling foretale to reach the fact that listeners will have the opportunity of hearing Miss Painter on the Vitaphone Jubilee Hour Monday, Feb. 4, at 9:30 p. m., eastern time. She will include several "Princess Pat" selections in her program that evening.

Columbia will present this hour through WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WGL, KLZ, KDYL, KPLA, KYA, KEX, KJR, and KGA. V. D. H.

Making of Coils for Supersonic Now Described

This is the second of three articles by Russell B. Eaton. The first was published Jan. 28.

WINDING the coils is the first step in building this set. Although full details of these coils are given herewith the experienced set builder will realize that the specifications need not be rigidly adhered to and that other sizes of wire and of coil forms may be used equally well. In fact the writer suggests that the same size wire be used for all coils except the small tickler coil (L8) and No. 26 DSC seems to be perfectly satisfactory.

The details of the oscillator coupler are shown in the accompanying diagram together with a suggested method of mounting it to the front panel. Those who may have one of these couplers from a previous Supersonic model will note a slight variation in the number of turns on this coil. The turns as given are worked out for the capacities used which also vary somewhat from the original specifications. As shown, however, the two tuning dials may be made to track quite closely, which is a decided improvement.

Specifications for the other coils follow:

L5—110 turns No. 28 DSC wire on 2" tube with tap at 36th turn.

L6—75 turns No. 28 DSC wire on 1¾" tube.

L7—110 turns No. 24 DSC wire on 2" tube.

L8—40 turns No. 30 DSC wire on 1⅝" tube.

The small tickler coil (L8) is mounted in one end of the coil L7 by means of a small machine screw and a few nuts and washers in such a manner that it may be rotated. The length of this small coil form should be one inch and the wire wound at each end, leaving a space in the middle for the mounting assembly.

The coils are all mounted by means of small brass angle brackets. These brackets are 1½ inches long so that the coils are that distance from the base board. All of them are mounted vertically but the two coils forming the double-tuned transformer would be better mounted horizontally with their axes parallel and at right angles to the panel. This would eliminate the necessity for the piece of shielding material shown behind them in the photograph to be given with the next article.

These two coils (L6 L7) are spaced 3½ inches on centers if the sizes specified are used. This distance between coils may be varied somewhat and still retain the band-pass feature but greater separation will narrow the band while closer coupling will broaden the band and the tuning as well without any appreciable increase in amplification.

The assembly of the set must of necessity depend upon the space and lay-out requirements of the individual builder. In the set under discussion a 7x20-inch panel and a 19x12-inch subpanel were used. The sub-panel was made from a 21x14-inch piece of rather heavy aluminum bent down one inch all around, making it self bracketing and very rigid. The heavy line in the diagram (in previous article) indicates this subpanel which was grounded and served to carry the negative "A." In the diagram all the parts shown below the heavy line indicate that they are mounted beneath the sub-panel and are therefore shielded from the rest of the set. This excepts only the combined rheostat and switch R7, which is mounted above the subpanel.

The oscillator coupler is mounted on the front panel in the center with the tuning condensers mounted on 8-inch centers on either side of it. The coupler being 1¼ inches from the panel, room is provided for the volume control rheostat directly behind it making a well balanced layout.

It will be noted that most of the radio-frequency choke coils are mounted beneath the metal subpanel. Because of the small space allotted to them it was found that commercial coils that were available were too large, so they were wound at home. But it is not recommended that the average set builder do this, as practically any of the commercial coils on the market will do and it is not essential that they be mounted beneath the sub-panel so far as efficiency is concerned.

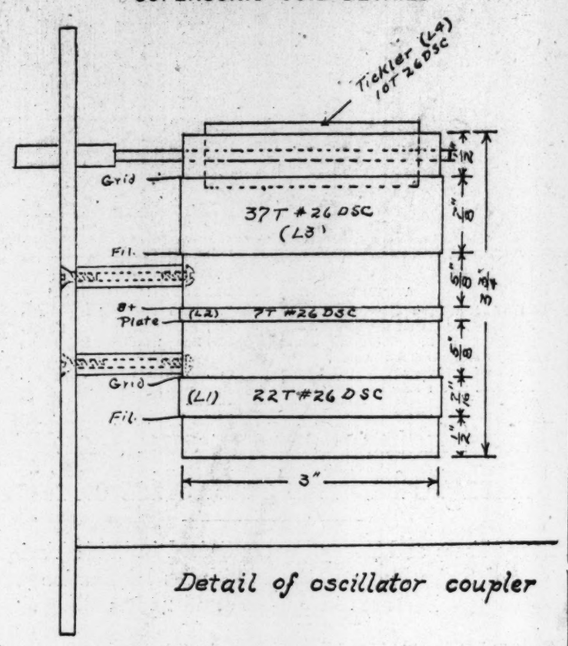
No attempt will be made to give drilling templates of either panel or sub-panel, since each individual builder will probably want to use other makes of parts than those given herewith and also a somewhat different layout. The photograph of the set taken from above shows the general plan and arrangement of parts and should be sufficient to guide the builder in planning his own layout.

The next article will deal with putting the set into operation.

List of Materials

L1, L2, L3, L4, Special oscillator coupler.
L5, L6, L7, L8, See text for details.
L9, L10, L11, L12, R. F. chokes 85 mh.
C1, .00025 pilot condenser ("straight-line tuning" type).
C2 C12, XL variodensers G1 (.0001).
C3, 1 mfd. Dubilier.
C4, .0005 De Juhr condenser (straight-line frequency).
C5, C7, C9, .5 mfd. Dubilier.

SUPERSONIC COIL DETAILS



Detail of oscillator coupler

C6, C10, XL Variodensers G5 (.0005)
C8, XL Variodensers G10 (.001).
C11, .00025 Sangamo fixed condenser.
R1, R2, R3, Yaxley 4-ohm fixed resistors.
R4, R5, Yaxley 10-ohm fixed resistors.
R6, 25,000-ohm Carborundum fixed resistor.
R7, 15-ohm Yaxley Junior rheostat with switch.
R8, R9, pilot resistograds.
1 Hammarlund stage shield.
4 Binding posts.
1 UX 240 tube.
1 UX 222 shield grid tube.
2 UX 201A tubes.

New Baldwin Series

A series of programs which will feature among its guest artists Walter Gieseking and Richard Buhlig, well-known pianists, and Cyrena Van Gordon, leading contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, artists who were heretofore unavailable to the great listening audience will make its bow on Sunday evening, Feb. 3.

This series entitled "At the Baldwin" and sponsored by the Baldwin Piano Company, will feature the musicians of greater or lesser magnitude who use and indorse this piano.

The opening program will present Maria Carreras, the distinguished Italian pianist, and Sascha Jacobsen, one of the leaders of the younger generation of violinists. The Baldwin Singers, a male quartet which will be heard on each program, also will be introduced on the initial program.

Mme. Carreras, who includes in her selections Liszt's "Liebestraum" and a waltz and an etude by Chopin, has appeared in concert in more than 250 cities, and under the batons of such famous conductors as Landon Ronald, Oscar Fried, Molinari and Sgambati.

Mr. Jacobsen is a Russian and received a large part of his musical education from Leopold Auer and Franz Kneisel. He is now in his eleventh year before the American public. Gardner's "From the Cane Brake" and "Tambourin Chinois," by Kreisler, are two of his selections.

The Baldwin Singers are a quartet consisting of Victor Edmunds, first tenor; George Rasely, second tenor; Erwyn Mutch, baritone, and James Davies, basso, each of whose members has won personal success as a soloist.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, WJR, WLW, KWK, KYW, WREN, KOA, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WFAA, KPRC, WKY, and WOAI.

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With Congress Day by Day

By the Associated Press

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee listened to Pat M. Neff, former Governor of Texas, behind closed doors. Mr. Neff's renomination as a member of the Railroad Board of Mediation is up for confirmation. Earl B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, is opposing, and union labor men have called Mr. Neff unfriendly. The former Governor has denied any such antagonism.

The Martin bill to amend the National Defense Act by authorizing the Secretary of War to place orders for equipment, munitions, and accessories, was favorably reported by the House Military Affairs Committee. The measure is intended to permit certain orders to be given to the larger industries whose plants may be converted into munitions plants in order that they may be familiar with the needs of the armed forces.

The Senate Appropriations Committee struck out from the war supply bill a House provision for the return of $4,370,000 to the State of California of funds contributed by the State for flood control in the Sacramento River.

A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act by including natural gas pipe lines under its provisions for regulation of rates was introduced by James A. Reed (D.) Senator from Missouri.

Nearly $3,000,000 was added to the army supply bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase the allotment provided by the House for new airplanes in carrying out the five-year air corps program.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Shipping Board to supply information as to the number of United States ships offered for sale, the names of the vessels on the market and the price which has been bid for them. The resolution was offered by Kenneth McKellar, (D.), Senator from Tennessee.

A preliminary report of the Federal Trade Commission's investigation into the economic phases of resale prices maintenance has been submitted to Congress. The commission pointed out that legislation was now pending before Congress which would "give the manufacturers the right, by contract, to fix the resale price of their identified products, which under existing law is held illegal as a restraint of trade."

Charges were made before the Senate committee investigating patronage that R. B. Creager exempted Texas hotels from raids by prohibition agents.

The House bill ratifying the Austrian debt settlement of $34,630,968, payable after 1943 was passed by the Senate. It now goes to President Coolidge.

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Canada's Dairying Industry Growing

Tourists Account for 15,000,000 Pounds of Butter and England Takes Much Cheese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario—However sparingly visiting motorists spread the butter on their bread, they at least managed to consume an aggregate of 15,000,000 pounds of butter in Canada last year.

This is an official estimate, supplied to the convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario here by J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner for the Dominion. Mr. Ruddick said there had been 3,000,000 visiting motors from the United States in Canada for an average of several days each during 1927, and the result had been to provide a market for 15,000,000 pounds of butter. The figures for 1928 would be about the same.

Mr. Ruddick, as well as officials of the association, said that conditions in 1928 had been excellent for the dairy industry. Included in the outlets for Canadian dairy products in 1928 were a growing domestic trade in eastern Ontario.

George A. Barr of the Ontario Department of Agriculture said that Canadian cheese has been maintaining its prestige in England, and Ontario and Quebec had built up an enviable connection in the United Kingdom.

Canada is recovering its export trade of milk and cream to the United States, according to W. S. Stevens of the Canadian Dairy Council. He said Canadian dairy trade with the United States was now practically back at the old level.

MONTREAL UNIVERSITY GETS NEW STATE GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Taschereau Government is asking the provincial legislature to vote $1,000,000 to aid the University of Montreal to carry out its building program.

When the university's buildings were burned in 1919, the university authorities appealed to the public for funds to rebuild. The Quebec Government at once made a grant of $1,000,000 to help the cause. The Legislature has also made recent grants of $1,000,000 to McGill University, $1,000,000 to Laval University and $100,000 to the Bishop's College University at Lennoxville, Que.

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Liquor Cases in 1928 Drop Fourth in Boston Institution

Washingtonian Home Shows Marked Decrease —Increase in City Hospital

A decrease of more than a fourth in the number of persons admitted for treatment for the liquor habit was the experience of the Washingtonian Home in Boston during 1928 for the first time since the year immediately following national prohibition, according to the annual report made by Dr. Hugh B. Gray, superintendent.

Similarly, the combined number of alcoholic cases reported by the Boston City Hospital and the Washingtonian Home shows a reduction from 3438 five years ago to 2764 in the year just closed, nearly 20 per cent, notwithstanding that the hospital admitted a somewhat larger number of cases this year than last. Before prohibition a state hospital also was set aside for alcoholic cases, and these three institutions together averaged 3200 or more cases in the pre-prohibition years around 1917 besides large numbers treated in other institutions now closed.

Intensified enforcement of the liquor laws through a shake-up in the Boston Police Department was one factor in the reduction in number of admissions to the Washingtonian Home last year, Dr. Barr believes. "Almost immediately after police changes were made and liquor-selling places were closed, our number of applicants showed a big drop," he said.

Another factor, however, to which he attributes part of the decrease is the fact that the home raised its rate from $15 to $20 a week, which is still only about half the cost of caring for a patient, and required payment in advance. An almost corresponding increase in admissions to the City Hospital is taken to indicate that some were diverted there.

The Washingtonian Home received 844 patients during 1928, as compared to 1183 in the preceding year and a peak of 1314 in 1926. This home, whose record of more than half a century makes it one of the oldest temperance institutions in the United States, now has as its president George H. Tinkham, Representative in Congress, and one of the most outspoken wets in the House of Representatives.

The City Hospital, even after receiving 320 additional patients last year, had a total of 1920, as compared with a peak of 2323 admissions in 1923. The total for the two institutions in the last two years averages nearly 600 less than their total for 1923 and 1924.

DEEPER CHANNEL FOR ST. LAWRENCE SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Good progress is being made with the work of making a 35-foot ship channel in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the sea, at normal water level. Over 70 per cent of the necessary dredging has been completed, 53,000,000 cubic yards having been removed to date. The dredging work during the coming summer will be expedited, two new powerful elevator dredges having been built for the task.

The water in the harbor of Montreal itself will be raised by the construction of a series of weirs to back up the water in the river between Montreal and Sorel, 40 miles downstream.

QUEBEC TO RESURFACE ALL PRINCIPAL ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Quebec Government will undertake a program of road improvement, including the resurfacing with permanent material of the principal highways, to extend over six years and involve an expenditure of $17,000,000.

Also encouragement will be given to a company to construct toll bridges to cost $7,000,000.

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BOSTON

CANADA OFFERS HOMES AND LAND TO JOBLESS MEN

Fares Reduced for Adults, While Boys Under 19 Can Get Free Passage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A number of increased facilities are announced for bringing the empty spaces in Canada into relation with the 1,000,000 unemployed workers in Britain.

Following negotiations conducted with the steamship companies by the British and Canadian Governments, the third-class ocean passage rates across the Atlantic have been reduced from £18 to £10.

Families proceeding to take up land can reach destinations in Canada at reduced fares ranging from £2 to £8, according to the locality to which they go. Boys under 19 accepted under any government scheme for juvenile farm workers travel free. The wives and children of men who settled in Canada before June 6 last will receive assisted passages.

Under the Land Settlement scheme arranged between the British Government, the Dominion Government, and the Government of New Brunswick, 100 families are to be placed on improved farms in that Province.

The scheme under which the British and Dominion Governments have agreed to make advances up to $2500 to British boys who have settled in Canada as land workers when they reach 21, is being adopted by the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

The Navy League of Canada is undertaking to place a number of families in Canada during the year, and the United Church of Canada is making arrangements to receive and place 600 youths and 400 single men in farm work.

Men students at the Alberta Government's Agricultural School will be given instruction in general farm work and found paid employment with suitable farmers for the farming season, at the end of which they will be encouraged to return for the winter to the schools for a more scientific training. Women students will be trained in domestic work and found household employment with selected farmers.

Centers for providing training in domestic work for women intending to settle overseas are being established at Newcastle, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and in South Wales. Additional centers for preliminary training in farm work for boys have been established at Liverpool and Bristol, and further centers will shortly be opened in South Wales, Hull and Glasgow.

BUCHAREST FOUNDS WOMEN'S PALACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The first and only structure in Rumania, completely dedicated to feminine activities, just inaugurated in the presence of Queen Marie, the Princess Mother Helene, and the leaders of the feminist movement in Rumania, Princess Alexandrina Cantacuzene, Mme. Calypso Botez, Mme. Marzescu, and other prominent women of Rumania, has been built through funds collected by the various women's organizations and a generous donation offered by the Government.

The building contains a large library and reading rooms where the principal European newspapers and publications are available to all women without distinction of class or race. An auditorium where lectures and plays as well as musical concerts may be given is also comprised in the structure.

Good Land Made From Mud Flats in Forth Valley

Species of Grass From Nova Scotia Introduced—Makes Excellent Grazing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The conversion of more than 2000 acres in all from useless mud flats into good land providing a livelihood for many hundreds of people during the last century and a half, was described by H. M. Cadell of Grange when he lectured recently to the Scottish Geographical Society on the scheme of the Forth Conservancy Board near Bo'ness for the reclamation of the foreshore. All this work had been carried out by private individuals or by the railway company which owned the harbors.

Mr. Cadell discussed the best way to add to the rise and productiveness of the land, and said that afforestation was suitable for poor high-lying ground, but in the Forth Valley there was an area of that land inherently rich and potentially valuable if reclaimed. Much land had been reclaimed during the past century and a half and was now used mainly for agricultural purposes. The long strath of good carse land above and below Stirling remained for centuries buried under deep morasses of peat.

In 1927 the recently constituted Forth Conservancy Board began the reclamation of over 300 acres at Kinneil, west of Bo'ness. Here the conservancy had constructed a low dyke or embankment at half tide level that impounded the tide in a shallow lagoon in which the calm water could deposit its mud. Natural accretion would go on till the mud had silted up several feet and finally, after the foreshores had been heightened, the tide could be excluded by raising the bank above the level of high tide.

Within this century a new species of grass had been introduced into the country which flourished on mud that was submerged at high tide. This was rice grass or spartina, an exotic which was rapidly overspreading the mud flats in the English Channel and had been found useful in catching a sediment and assisting reclamations there. Rice grass was first experimentally planted in the Forth 14 years ago. This autumn some plants of a different species from Nova Scotia had been put in. This might suit the climate better and the growth of the new variety would be watched with interest. It made excellent grazing and the cattle were very partial to it.

Churchmen Define Anglo-Catholicism

Episcopal Liberals Find It an Obstacle to Union With Other Denominations

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — Anglo-Catholicism within the Protestant Episcopal Church in America was viewed as an obstacle to the union of that communion with the other denominations at the annual conference of liberals.

Dr. Earl E. Sperry, of Syracuse University, told the delegates from various sections of the United States that "Anglo-Catholicism must be curbed if ever an effective union is to be had between the Episcopal Church and the other denominations."

"While our church constitution is well adapted to union with other American denominations," he said, "the Anglo-Catholics have attempted to set up a hierarchy that is opposed to the essential federalism of the nation and a priestcraft that would take us back to the Middle Ages."

With the general trend toward a greater use of liturgy and ritual in all the Protestant churches, the speaker said, the Protestant Episcopal Church stands as an ideal ground for negotiations between the various denominations.

The tendency toward "undemocratic practices within the church" was emphasized by Dr. James A. Muller of the Cambridge Theological Seminary, Massachusetts. "There is," he said, "a continued tendency toward bureaucracy and the confining of powers within central governing bodies that is entirely contrary to the law of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

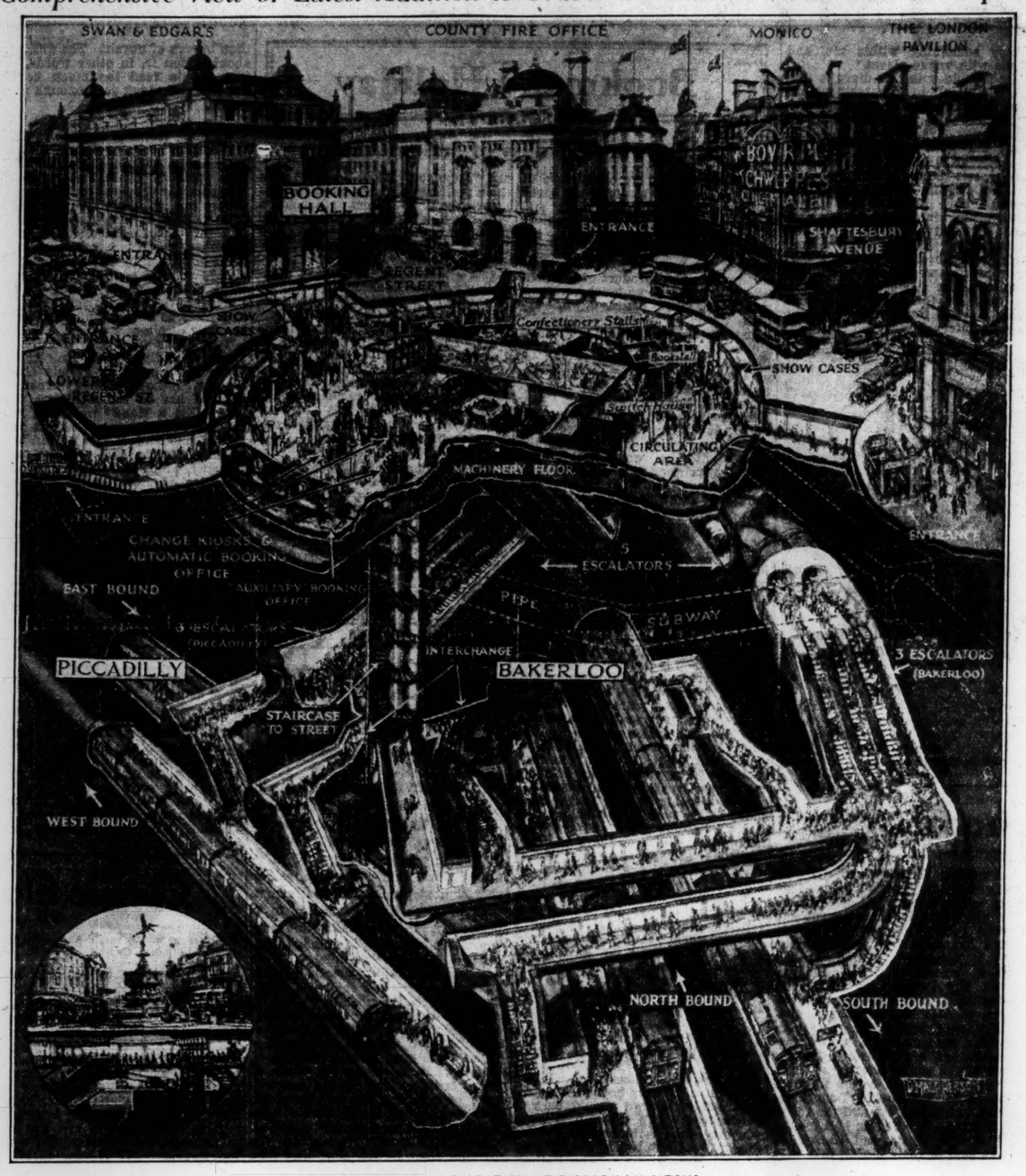
EUROPE TO GET MORE DOMINION FRUIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Some striking figures about the increase in the fruit export trade of British Dominions were given in a recent address by H. E. Stephens, overseas representative of the New Zealand Fruit Export Board. Last season, said Mr. Stephens, New Zealand had doubled her export of apples to London. Australia had sent two and a half times as many as the previous year. The export of pears from both countries had doubled, while that from South Africa had increased from 340,000 boxes to over 1,000,000.

A fall in prices was inevitable, and until the market in England improved they should look to the Continent. Both Holland and Germany were large apple consumers, and there was a demand for the New Zealand product. Apples sent to Rotterdam had brought 3s. a case more than those sent to London. There was also a market in Scandinavia and France. Mr. Stephens thought it would be quite safe to send 100,000 cases to the Continent next year.

Comprehensive View of Latest Addition to Travel Conveniences of British Metropolis



NEW UNDERGROUND STATION AT PICCADILLY CIRCUS

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Piccadilly Station Forms Underground Wonderground

£500,000 Engineering Achievement, to Accommodate Traffic of 50,000,000, Carried Out Without Disturbance of Surface Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The story of the new Piccadilly Tube Station, which lies under Picadilly Circus, London's hub, is the story of a wonderful engineering achievement. The wayfarer above ground knew that the well-beloved statue of Eros, lightly poised on one foot, had disappeared, and that a contractor's hoarding surrounded the island space in the middle of the circus. Inside that hoarding a shaft of 92 feet in depth had been dug.

Up this shaft came 34,000 cubic yards of London clay and other geological constituents, and down that shaft went 950 tons of steel girders, 2700 tons of cast-iron segments, 3600 tons of cement and 1,250,000 bricks. Tiles, woodwork, glass, electric lights, dynamos and 101 other things went down as well, yet the traffic above was never held up and London life in Piccadilly Circus went on as usual.

Cost About £ 500,000

In addition to a beautiful new station, Londoners now have a most convenient subway, allowing pedestrians to get from one part of the circus to another. The municipal authorities also have a special subway, carrying their pipes and cables. The total cost of the whole scheme has been about £500,000.

When Piccadilly Tube Station was first opened in 1906, it dealt with an annual traffic of 1,500,000 passengers. Today the figure is 25,000,000, and the new station, not to be taken unawares, will be able to deal with 50,000,000. The engineering task involved the construction of a spacious booking hall a few feet below the surface with passages and escalators leading to the Piccadilly Tube 12 feet below and to the Bakerloo Tube 86 feet down. At a depth of 42 feet is a lower hall connected with the upper one by five escalators, and there are passages connecting both railways with each other and with the surface.

All this work had to be carried out without disturbing the services of gas, electric light, telephone, water and hydraulic-power mains. And in addition a large sewer passed right through the center of the booking hall. Yet all that the public knew of this was a notice on the hoarding round the island above that it was the "Reconstruction of Underground Station and Installation of Escalators."

An Exacting Task

Possibly the most exacting task for the engineers was the building of the great central booking hall without interfering with the traffic above. Without going into details, it may be said that there are four columns in the central portion of the hall, each capable of supporting a weight of 309 tons, while 50 columns erected in a double row round the perimeter of the hall can support individual loads, ranging from 78 to 150 tons. Practically all this work was carried out at night when traffic had practically ceased. Narrow headings to take the steel work supporting the ground surface had to be driven and when the huge steel frame was in place the removal of the soil between the floor and roof of the booking hall was a fairly simple matter.

During the excavations a few objects of interest were found. Nautilus shells and some fossilized pieces of wood pierced by the tunnels of the shipworm pointed to an age when England was under the sea. At a higher level the rib bone of an ox-like animal came to light. A stoneware jug of about the seventeenth century and some pieces of old wooden water pipes were also found.

New Zealand Dry Loss Blamed on Wet Propaganda

Misinformation on Result of Prohibition in United States Is Uncovered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Propaganda based on misinformation regarding the enforcement of prohibition in the United States and circulated with the purpose of discrediting the movement in this Dominion is declared to have been responsible for the loss of approximately 40,000 no-license votes in the recent elections, by H. S. Adams, vice-president of the New Zealand Alliance.

A typical number of Cheerio, the recognized liquor party campaign journal, sent by post to every elector in the Dominion, contains redundant references to liquor law violations in the United States, but its pages are curiously silent regarding the great benefits prohibition has acknowledgedly brought to that nation.

An official statement from the New Zealand Alliance declares that it is evident that the constituencies need a good deal more education regarding the real nature of the drink business.

CZECHS TAKE FORWARD STEP IN AGRICULTURE

Over 500,000 Families Obtain Grants of Land, Mostly Small Landowners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Although a highly industrialized state, especially as far as the Province of Bohemia is concerned, Czechoslovakia is increasingly occupied with the importance of agriculture. It is highly significant that the Agrarians are the most powerful political party in Parliament. Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia are as yet largely agricultural, because of lack of good communications with the capital, and other parts, and because of the competition of the highly developed Bohemian industries.

At first sight, the threefold increase in the mortgage burdens on agriculture since 1915 would seem to indicate a crisis; but this is in no way borne out by facts, since the mortgages represent investments to recover from the war-time losses, and loans to co-operative lending associations. In these latter there is an eightfold increase of late years.

The Land Reform activities have been concentrated this year chiefly in Slovakia. Over 500,000 families have benefited by grants of land, 77 per cent of them being small landowners, and only 23 per cent residential domains. It is claimed that proportionately with their numbers the German demands for land have been fairly dealt with. With the acquirement by the state last year of the vast Saxe-Coburg-Gotha estates in Slovakia the last big foreign landowner has come under the scope of the Land Reform Act.

Of the land still to be apportioned over 1,600,000 hectares are purely forest land. The "Forest Reform" differs from the "Land Reform" in that preference is given in the apportioning of land to public bodies rather than to individuals, the policy being to keep intact as far as possible the present forest tracts, to prevent ruthless felling of timber, and destruction of beauty spots.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Distrust of Diaries

The Diary of Dostoyevsky's Wife, translated from the German by Madge Pemberton and edited by René Fülöp-Miller & Dr. Fr. Eckstein. London: Gollancz 21s. net. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.
The Diary of Tolstoy's Wife, translated from the Russian by Alexander Werth. London: Gollancz 12s. 6d. net.

THESE two Russian diaries provide interesting material for a discussion of the diarist's indulgence of self-justification and self-condemnation. They are not great diaries; and apart from the fact that Mme. Dostoyevsky and the Countess Tolstoy were the wives of great men and had greatness thrust upon them, these pages would have little interest. Nor is this quite the platitude that it sounds, for the picture of the husband in either book is vague, and obscured by the shadow of the writer. The husband gave the lady his name but she was not particularly gifted on that account. Diarists like poets are born; marriage does not make them.

But there is very definite interest in these volumes, lying in the revelation of the effect of marriage to great men on two very different and not remarkable women. Mme. Dostoyevsky uses the objective method; the Countess Tolstoy, the subjective one. The former is the more satisfactory and is in the tradition of the great diarists. We doubt if there has ever been a great diary of the latter type.

Although Mme. Dostoyevsky is on the right road, and while no single entry is without its points, the whole becomes tedious unless one skips through it. Like the Countess Tolstoy, Mme. Dostoyevsky was a good wife. She kept this diary in the first 18 months of her married life, making entries every day without fail, in part, to record the experience of living with the unkempt and overwhelming force that Dostoyevsky was, but mainly to amuse herself and to improve her shorthand. She and her husband spent these first 18 months in hardly voluntary exile from Russia, to be out of reach of their creditors. It is characteristic of Mme. Dostoyevsky—in complete contrast to Tolstoy's wife—that she quarreled with her husband about trifles only, let the bigger problems take care of themselves and dissolved the small ones in laughter.

An Eye for Incident

The couple passed from Russia to Berlin, Dresden, Baden-Baden and Geneva. Mme. Dostoyevsky had an eye brightened for incident. We see Germany through Russian eyes; but —a virtue in a shorthand writer and a vice in a diarist—she does not know when to stop making notes. Every event is reduced to the same tiny cipher. Everything is set down: what time they rose, in what mood, what the weather was like, what newspapers they bought, what books they borrowed, how much they paid for hats and dresses, the searches for restaurants and the disputes with waiters. She is as neat niggling, and as matter of fact as a needlework box. All diarists, by their comic earnestness, give themselves away. What a revelation of character there is in this entry:

"Often I fancy him (her husband) as a kind of man who has never been in love, but only imagined it for himself, and never yet found true love at all. I tell myself he is not capable of being in love, being far too preoccupied with other thoughts and ideas to let these earthly things possess him. I read in a Baden newspaper the price of wood which is really appalling—20 gulden for a cord of beechwood, 20 for oak, 11 for fir."

Her husband once said that he would give anything to know what she was writing in her little book; yet, though he was the cause and the title of it, even the subject of it, it is she who is the theme.

An Inward Eye

Countess Tolstoy on the other hand gives one the impression that she was a lonely and misunderstood woman. Her eye looks inward. Preceding the diary is a most moving account of Tolstoy's courtship of her and of her marriage to him: the poignant, restive story of a happiness that is lyrical and remote, islanded in memory. The diary itself begins with her marriage and covers a matter of 29 years up to 1891. There are few day-to-day entries. There are gaps almost a year wide. She reveals, without the artist's mercy, the kind of woman Tolstoy had to live with. If she is severely critical of her husband she is even harder on herself. One would gather that the wife of Tolstoy was the most miserable woman on earth. Tolstoy himself was aware of the cruelties the humanitarian, in his desire to benefit humanity in general, will inflict upon his own family in particular. But we are not deceived by this gloom. She herself admits that she writes the diary only when she is unhappy; and adds:

"When I don't write in my diary for a long time I always feel sorry that I have not said anything about how happy I have been in the interval."

And a year after a long series of complaints that Tolstoy loves her no more, she says she has been re-reading her manuscript and has laughed over its contradictions, for it would be harder to find a happier marriage than theirs! A happy marriage it undoubtedly was.

But certain feelings were permanent with her and went uncontradicted through the years. She seems to have been curiously envious of her husband's gifts, and, contrasting his intellect with hers, she felt the lack of resources within herself. At one time she believed the lack of occupation was responsible for her trouble, the young wife's typical complaint:

"L. has his work and his farming to think about but there is nothing to keep my mind busy . . . I should like some more work to do. Some real work."

But a week later she writes:

"L. and I have started working on the estate: he's taking it seriously, I—more or less pretending to."

One is reminded so strongly of Jane Welsh Carlyle.

A Shrewd Criticism

As her family increases the Countess Tolstoy becomes less bored; but her distrust of her husband's obsession for the peasantry remains. There is shrewdness in her estimate of the hangers-on that he collected. She instinctively dislikes the high-sounding humanitarian Tolstoy and her criticism of his later, dogmatic work is remarkably in accord with the feeling of modern critics. Opinions may be the decorations of emotions; she thought his enormous egotism and his humanitarianism suspiciously linked together. If she had not his intellect she had her woman's shrewdness. Modern criticism would on the whole sympathize with her when she says:

"I still can't develop any liking for these dogmatic, religious non-artistic articles: they offend me and destroy something within me, and fill me with vague alarm."

The trouble with this diary is that she fails utterly to do herself justice. When she most justifies, unconsciously she most condemns. There were all those happy days when she forgot all about her diary! There were all those serene moments when she was neither self-righteous nor self-pitying. By writing she no doubt improved her temper as Mme. Dostoyevsky improved her shorthand; but did either of these two introspective ladies (for Mme. Dostoyevsky has her moments too) know they were obscuring the simplicity, the goodness, the charm, the qualities for which their husbands married them, and which can only be inferred from these pages?

V. S. P.

Illustration From "The Heir of Buckingham."

"The Big Schoolboy"

The Fourth Musketeer, the Life of Alexander Dumas, by T. Lucas-Dubreton. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.
The Secret of the Bastille and **The Heir of Buckingham**, by Paul Feval and M. Lassez. New York: Longmans, Green. $5.

T. LUCAS-DUBRETON has shown acuteness in selecting the quotation which constitutes the foreword of his life of Alexander Dumas père. The quotation is from a letter written by Michelet to Dumas himself: "Monsieur, I love you and I admire you because you are one of the forces of nature." The biographer continues, with a comment which sums up his whole analysis of Dumas: "His life expresses itself solely on the plane of action and of instinct — hence its characteristic violence of tone, boldness of gesture, serene assurance, and innocent gaiety."

This grandson of a French planter in San Domingo and a slave woman came up to Paris at the age of 21, determined, like his later counterpart d'Artagnan, to conquer the world, and almost as penniless.

First he tried play-writing. He discarded the formal unities of classic drama, became the standard-bearer of the young romantic movement and instituted the vogue of melodrama. With Victor Hugo he exploited the Théâtre-Français. His "Antony" was banned by the government but continued; and all Young-France applauded. Soon Dumas was "eating with all the teeth of glory," dressing in astounding, barbaric richness.

It was not enough. He wanted to mix in politics. He had already flaunted Louis Philippe and the King had calmly observed, "Just a big schoolboy!" But the big schoolboy had the tremendous energy of youth.

"Now began that curious life in which work, love, gastronomy, travel, festivals, financial speculations, dazzling successes and heavy failures, splendor and misery, were inextricably mixed—the life which, with few variations, he was to lead to the very end." He played the republican, he traveled, he made omelettes in a Swiss inn and was as proud of them as of his plays. "Dumas was never bored, provided only that Dumas was present." He knew how to follow the current fashion yet he had no forethought; the wind blew him where it listed, but he quickened everything he touched.

After a time romanticism on the stage ran its course and Dumas found himself out of favor, and it was then that he hit upon the work that has given him lasting fame. He fell in with a scholar named Auguste Maquet, who was trying to write historical romances. Dumas took Marquet's manuscript, speeded it up and made it popular. An alliance resulted, in which Maquet did the research, brought in the crude material, and the magician Dumas refashioned it. So in 1844 was constructed the masterpiece, "The Three Musketeers."

There was much talk about his book factory, about the serfs who turned out his novels for him. Generally he laughed.

"Then this is a novel that you're really going to write yourself?" an acquaintance inquired.

"Oh, yes," Dumas smiled. "I had my last one done by my footman, but as it was very successful the rascal demanded such exorbitant wages that, to my great regret, I was unable to keep him." M. Lucas-Dubreton disposes of the question by saying that Dumas had collaborators, "but as Napolean had generals.'"

A popularizer, an entertainer, he has been criticized for bad taste, prolixity, and exploitation of the work of others. His son once turned aside criticism with the answer, "My father is a river. Anyone can foul a river."

Anyone can follow a river, too. Dumas has had many imitators but never before any who have tried actually to supplement his stories as Féval and Lassez have attempted to do in "The Years Between." A year ago there appeared the first two volumes of the series that is intended to bridge the gap between "The Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After." They were called "The Mysterious Cavalier" and "Martyr to the Queen." Now two more have followed, under the titles of "The Secret of the Bastille" and "The Heir of Buckingham. Characters vitalized by further career of the 16-year-old Cavalier, unacknowledged son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham. Characters vitalized by the genius of Dumas reappear in these pages, notably d'Artagnan and in a slighter rôle, that elegant and martial Abbé who in secular life was called Aramis. With them are the famous historical figures of the Dumas romances, the unhappy Queen, the Duchess of Chevreuse, Richelieu, Mazarin and lesser figures. There is also the extraneous but well-known Cyrano de Bergerac, contributing his quixotism, his swordsmanship and his absurdities to the cause of the young Cavalier.

There is as much action in these tales as in a veritable Dumas romance, but the gayety and the relish are lacking. One doubts if it can be said of MM. Féval and Lassez, as it was said of their model, that they wrote "as others ride to battle, with impetuous ardor and amusing verve." If adventures were enough to satisfy the reader, he would surely find nothing lacking here. But something else is needed that Dumas—at his best—was able to supply, an emotional element, something that touched the sensitive cord of the public. "The Years Between" are examples of lively story-telling, but they arouse no emotional response. After all, Dumas père had an enormous fire glowing within him, as M. Lucas-Dubreton plainly shows in his indulgent yet entirely disillusioned biography.

Herbert Hoover, American

The New Day, Campaign Speeches of Herbert Hoover. Stanford University Press. $3.

EUROPEAN as well as American commentators recognize that the election of Herbert Hoover has served to give new direction and new positiveness to the development of the United States as a national entity, and to the crystallizing of its ways and its ideals in the affairs of the world. Mr. Hoover stands as the embodiment of the American national genius. His extensive experience has stamped him as not less of an American, but more of an American. For many years past Mr. Hoover has worked with the world as an American citizen. For some years to come he will work with the world as the American President, forming and interpreting the position of the United States in the community of nations. Thus The Observer of London remarks:

"Not unless America be strong and positive, conscious of her qualities, proud of their manifestations, not unless she realizes herself in the terms of Mr. Hoover's vision, can she fully occupy the post of leadership which is hers."

"The New Day," being the collected speeches of Mr. Hoover from the time of his overwhelming nomination in Kansas City on June 14, 1928, until his election on Nov. 6, 1928, by the largest electoral vote ever received by an American presidential candidate, reflects the thought, the political philosophy, and the practical politics of the President-elect better than many biographies have thus far been able to do. The volume includes seven full-length political speeches—a restraint and a brevity made possible by the fact that every one was delivered to more than 30,000,000 listeners by nation-wide radiocasting. Most Americans have heard these speeches. To read them is of value, for they compass the whole breadth of the Nation's political and economic problems.

If any one passage from this volume reveals more than another what manner of man is Mr. Hoover, this part of his statement to the press after election is particularly characteristic:

"In this hour there can be for me no feeling of victory or exultation. Rather it imposes a sense of solemn responsibility for the future and of complete dependence upon Divine guidance for the task which the greatest office in the world imposes."

Happily these speeches are but the beginning.

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A Clever One

The Legend of Quincibald, by Leonard Bacon. New York: Harper. $2.

LEONARD BACON has written a tour de force, the phantasmagoria of an English professor in search of happiness, which will annoy many and please a few exceedingly. Mr. Bacon is well aware of this, for he opens with an introduction which veers from apology to defiance. He warns readers from turning the symbolism into allegory and the allegory into "plain English," for that will lead to what he never meant. He hopes some few will realize that fantasy is more practical than logic and that a mechanical sorites can be the most fatal enemy of truth. These chosen ones he calls no better than the others, but luckier.

Anyone who likes this sort of thing will like the first legend, "Quincibald in Mediocria." It plunges triumphantly into unreality and swings along with glorious facility in handling polysyllables gayly, and it builds up a magic world not only with echoes of Coleridge, Dante and Shelley. It begins at full tilt:

He was hanging on the brink of an idea
as the night in its descent
Came sword-like down behind him, where
he wavered 'twixt his weakness
and intent,
On the edge of thought precipitous impending, whose infinitely high
Clear pinnacles, all roseate and crystalline, were stabbing the dark sky.

The journey takes him to Prometheus and then to Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit. The vigor and novelty of the situations rouse high expectations of all sorts of lively comments and wise conclusions. The verse itself carries one along with its march, march, march, until one is surrounded by a strange but jovial throng who sing:

Calloo! Callay! O mother dear Jerusalem! O Palaces in Spain!
Oh, there was once a King of Thule, and a Princess past compare!
Pack clouds away, for mine eyes dazzle when I kiss Perenna's hair,
Art thou poor, yet has thou golden slumbers? And is beauty but a flower?
Full fathom five lie pomp of heraldry and petulance of power.

But as one goes on to "The Exploration of Cockaigne" and "The Battle of Argothica," over one comes, must it be admitted, a certain harrying confusion, then indifference to the brilliant staccato symbolism, and finally, it must be admitted, a sense of annoyance. The poet can scarcely keep up the pace of cleverness and unreality, and the reader, though his castles be built in Xanadu, somehow loses his luck.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The Growing Frivolity of Serious Authors

SOME time ago we complained of the tendency to divide all books into two classes, fiction and "serious" literature. We tried to point out that a novel may be the most serious and most important book of the year, and that the most solemnly saluted product of the non-fiction list may be so much verbiage, signifying, when boiled down, very little.

In spite of our efforts at reform, a stubborn world clings to its delusions. Frank C. Dodd, in his report on the recent occasion of his retirement as president of the National Association of Book Publishers, remarked that "the intensified desire for culture and knowledge, which was one of the results of the world-wide intellectual revolution following the war, is still bearing fruit." As proof of this thirst for knowledge he pointed to the counters of the book stores, heavily laden with volumes of biography, philosophy, travel and so on. "Time was," he said, "when the fiction counters drew the crowds and occupied the most prominent position, but that is not the case today."

* * *

The implied non sequitur persists, although it ought to be apparent, especially to a publisher, that what has happened is that the biographers, the historians, the philosophers and the writing travelers have learned something about journalism. Whereas their volumes used to be so dry that no one but they themselves, their colleagues and the publishers' proofreaders read them, modern methods have made books of these types more readable than fiction.

This transfer of interest has been aided by the parallel tendency of fiction to become more and more incomprehensible. Nowadays the best novelists are all outdoing Henry James, while the philosophers are going his brother one better. History and biography have become readable; ingenious paradox has replaced labored exactitude. But to read a modern novel requires not only the wisdom of the ages but an intimate acquaintance with a complex technique. It is as if one had to be able to play the fiddle before one could listen to Kreisler.

* * *

To check up, we turned to the list of best-sellers for December, as compiled by Bowker. There we made some surprising discoveries. In the fiction list, the only books among the first ten which we should care to recommend with any degree of warmth are Galsworthy's "Swan Song" (No. 5), Salten's "Bambi" (No. 8) and Mrs. Brown's "The Father" (No. 10). (Charitableness forbids us to say what the other seven books are.) Whereas farther down the list are books which are probably more important than any of these except "Bambi." Zweig's "The Case of Sergeant Grischa" is No. 12; Fournier's "The Wanderer" is No. 17, and Mrs. Woolf's "Orlando" is No. 22. Probably we ought to be surprised that "Orlando" is even among the first 25 books in point of popular demand.

What a contrast when we look at the "general literature" list. The first nine books here are approximately where one would think they ought to be, except that Ludwig's "Goethe" and "Napoleon" (Nos. 3 and 8) owe their positions perhaps more to publicity than to merit. Strachey's "Elizabeth and Essex" holds the place of honor. The others are Benét's "John Brown's Body," Beard's "Whither Mankind?" Beveridge's "Abraham Lincoln," Miss Millay's "The Buck in the Snow," Mussolini's "My Autobiography" and Milne's "The House at Pooh Corner." The tenth, Thomas's "Raiders of the Deep," is not too badly misplaced. Of the remaining ten, the only ones we are really sorry not to see higher up in the list are Maurois's "Disraeli" and Mrs. Taylor's "Leonardo the Florentine"—though this last is badly overwritten and we doubt if we ever finish it.

* * *

The situation, then, is roughly that some of the best novels are below the first ten in the list, whereas most of the best nonfiction is pretty well up in the scale of popularity. (This comment, of course, takes no account of books not represented at all in the lists.)

And what does this prove? Why, to us it indicates, not that nonfiction is better than fiction, but that buyers of nonfiction have, on the whole, better judgment—or had in December—than buyers of novels. The difficulty about fiction is, in other words, not that people read too much fiction, but that they don't read enough good fiction.

* * *

We note, too, that in the list of 25 best-selling books of fiction, there is not a single volume of short stories. This prejudice against short stories is apparently deep-seated. We cannot understand it. For us, nothing is more delightful than a good collection of short stories. Generally speaking, we do not recommend volumes of stories by one author. They always contain a good deal of sediment. This probably is because the stories have been selected by the authors, who have a tendency to prefer their own worst work.

Two books of this type have appeared recently. One is "Procession," being five stories by Fannie Hurst. When we discovered that Harper had allowed her to include "Give This Little Girl a Hand" we didn't have the heart to read the others at once. The second book of this type in hand is G. B. Stern's "The Slower Judas" (Knopf), which has a higher percentage of good stories than most volumes of its kind. "Gemini" seemed to us an unsuccessful attempt at a fantastic tale, and the conclusion of "English Earth" makes too heavy a demand on one's credulity. But "Lady Falconbridge," "A Man and His Mother," "Sanctuary," "Empty Tables" and "The 1865" are all well done. This book would very well supplement Mr. O'Brien's annual and the "Georgian Stories."

Not All Tragedy

The Tragedy of John Ruskin, by Amabel William-Ellis. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d. net. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3.50.

"LE PAUVRE enfant, il ne sait pas vivre," was the judgment of Ruskin's Swiss guide on his employer, then aged 26. Perhaps that is in essence the sort of judgment which easy-going and rather shortsighted people will continue to pass as long as there is a Ruskin to remember. On the whole this new "novelist's biography" inclines to encourage them in that opinion. Here are all the familiar details of that strange and far too sheltered childhood, with its absence of toys and its constant contact with older people; of an adolescence of which the most astonishing epitome is the fact that "his mother took lodgings in Oxford and lived there during the whole of every term as long as her son was up"; of thwarted love affairs of his own seeking and the disastrous marriage afterward formally nullified, which was sought rather by the parents than by the son; and then the last unhappy affection for Rose La Touche and the desolation which followed her early passing.

If one regards these aspects of Ruskin's career, it is easy enough to construct a portrait of the sensitive being, ill-equipped by both character and training for the struggle for existence. And since Ruskin himself used the word "tragedy" in referring to his childhood and the theories of education applied by his parents perhaps one ought not to resent a title like "The Tragedy of John Ruskin," which throws the whole career into shadow.

Yet Ruskin's life as a man was not all shadow and disability, even if one is expected to leave out of account the distinction and fame of his writings. Moreover, have we any grounds for supposing that the lives of men of talent are usually happy lives? Samuel Butler once said that genius is not so much an infinite capacity for taking pains as an infinite capacity for getting into trouble—and Ruskin was certainly a genius. And at least no personal discredit attaches to the troubles in which he found himself. He lived his life; and it left a large impress on his age; and if that be tragedy there are many darker ones to be found. Many other human beings have had a narrowed youth and unfortunate love affairs, without any of the brilliant achievements which gave John Ruskin his justified place in history. This book is in most ways an able, detailed and accomplished study of Ruskin's life and work, but the stress on the "tragedy" is fundamentally misplaced.

Classic Slopes and Seas

Mediterranean Scenes, by Arnold Bennett. London: Cassell. 21s. net.

ALL is grist to the mill of a great journalist. Mr. Arnold Bennett has long since proved himself to be that, whatever title in the world of letters may lie beyond his reach. And it was inevitable that a recent journey which he undertook by yacht, steamer, mule and motor-car through southern Europe and just over the Asiatic border should have set his pen working busily.

It is regrettable to Mr. Bennett's more fastidious admirers that he did not consider his chosen theme fit for a less matter-of-fact kind of writing than that to which so much of his previous journalism has accustomed us. We feel that he said to himself as he settled to his task:

"The Mediterranean has been the cause of so much extravagance in my fellow authors when they came to make books about it that I will keep stern watch on myself and never allow austerity to be ousted by floridity."

He has kept diligently to his policy. The consequence is that he has written a traveler's sketchbook in plain prose. We find ourselves listening to the sober monotone of a very sophisticated observer uttering worldly wise comments on the passing show. But somehow it is hardly the note that would harmonize with the splendors promised in the title and subtitle, "Rome — Greece — Constantinople," or in the 40 beautiful photogravure illustrations and its table of chapters—"Easter Day in Rome," "Landing in Greece," "Sparta and Argos," "The Acropolis," "The Delphic Oracle."

The atmosphere which pervades most of Mr. Bennett's narrative of classic slopes and seas is thus one of everyday intimacy. We know the Balkan town of Ragusa, for example, quite well by the time he has said farewell to it:

"For years I had formed the idea that Ragusa must be among the most picturesque cities of Europe. It is. But my picture of it was completely wrong. I had thought of it as being in an advanced state of ruin, decay, and saecular dirt. Despite its age—and its houses are largely fifteenth century—it is the most spick and span town I ever saw, the cleanest, the neatest, the brightest. . . . Its streets are paved with granite. . . . Its tram-lines are more truly laid than any others I have examined in a small town. Large open-air cafès. Bands that play native music. Excellent hotels, of which I sampled two. Good food. Many barbers' shops. Scores and scores of beautiful women who are neither shy, coy nor pert, but charming with dignity."

There are many references in the book to prices and tariffs, night-clubs and other twentieth century superficialities. But what a paradox this travel book de luxe is, for a sense of big things is in it also, things which draw from Mr. Bennett the remark:

"You may as well return humbly to your ship, beaten by the spell of the living past of mankind."

The Poetry of Ezra Pound

Selected Poems, by Ezra Pound. Edited with Introduction by T. S. Eliot. London: Faber & Gwyer. 7s. 6d. net.

WHEN Mr. Ezra Pound set sail from his native America in young manhood, seeking fresh material in Spain for a thesis on Lope de Vega, it was a momentous happening for his art. He became Europeanized in thought and feeling, and, poetically speaking, he has been a citizen of Cosmopolis ever since. The earliest poetry of his that we have been allowed to read bears the accent of Robert Browning and Mr. W. B. Yeats, and also of the French ballad maker, Villon, and the Provençal and early Italian singers, whom he afterward translated with a skill and dexterity which admirably justify a task that is usually thankless.

In the stimulating introduction to a new selection from nearly all the books that Mr. Pound has written during the last 20 years we are told by Mr. T. S. Eliot that "Pound's versification is a logical development of the verse of his English predecessors." The selection has been made from "Personae," "Ripostes," "Lustra," "Cathay," and "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley," and some poems are added which were originally rejected by the author and omitted from previous books.

Emphasis on Intellectualism

Whether it is good for Mr. Pound or not that an intellectualist such as Mr. Eliot should have sponsored him at this stage is questionable. Emphasis is laid afresh on the qualities in his poetry that have been uppermost in recent years, to the disappointment of many who were deeply moved by his first work. They are Mr. Pound's least human qualities—a cold and self-conscious intellectualism that often lapses into the cheap and gaudy trivialities of the cynic, and a narrow, arrogant aestheticizing of life in general.

Mr. Eliot regards "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley" as a "great" poem. Here are a few characteristic lines:

Beneath the sagging roof
The stylist has taken shelter,
Unpaid, uncelebrated,
At last from the world's welter
Nature receives him . . .
The haven from sophistication and contentions
Leaks through its thatch:
He offers succulent cooking;
The door has a creaking latch.

We gather that the poem is "compact of the experience of a certain man in a certain place at a certain time; and it is also a document of an epoch; it is genuine tragedy and comedy; and it is, in the best sense of Arnold's worn phrase, a 'criticism of life.'"

The Earlier Poems

Nevertheless it is to the pieces that are gleaned from the earlier books that the poetry-lover will turn with most profit, taking his chances about the "criticism of life." Long since, Edward Thomas wrote that the beauty of Mr. Pound's first book is "the beauty of passion, sincerity, and intensity, not of beautiful words and images and suggestions." Later on it is with the last-named things, and not exclusively with their beauty, that Mr. Pound seems most preoccupied. There is little in his subsequent work that can compare with the flashing poem of two lines "In a station of the Metro":

The apparition of these faces in the crowd:
Petals on a wet, black bough.

or with the poem that is surely a little masterpiece:

Be in me as the eternal moods
of the bleak wind, and not
As transient things are—
gaiety of flowers.
Have me in the strong loneliness
of suntess clifts
And of gray waters.
Let the gods speak softly of us
In days hereafter,
the shadowy flowers of Orcus
Remember thee.

All the same, this sophisticated Pound of recent volumes is to be respected and admired for his pioneering in new forms and his unwearying quest of the poetry of foreign writers who might advantageously be translated. That he is the founder of a "school" is hardly less important, for Mr. Eliot, Mr. John Gould Fletcher, "H. D." and Mr. Maxwell Bodenheim have all made contributions to the art of poetry that will have to be reckoned with, even though their intellectualism—and Mr. Pound's—has often little relation to what we prefer to think of as poetry—something in which the intellect has but a secondary place.

THOMAS MOULT.

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Sigrid Undset Interprets the Middle Ages

WHAT could have been the particular quality in the writings of Sigrid Undset which led the committee of the Nobel Institute to bestow upon this Norwegian authoress the much-coveted 1928 prize for literature? Certainly, where realism, stark and uncompromising, seems to have the call with many of the leading authors of the day, Sigrid Undset had some years ago left this field of literary exploitation. Nor do we find in the work of either Björnstjerne Björnson or Knüt Hamsun, compatriots of hers, and preceding her as Norwegian members of the illustrious Nobel award company, much that resembles what she has given to the world in recent years.

Sigrid Undset saw in the Middle Ages something that she believed lent itself to literary portrayal, and there is little doubt that when she applied herself to the task of interpreting the Norwegian folk of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, she struck virgin soil. When one considers the stream of books that issues from the presses of the world during a twelvemonth period, and how much of this is of value despite the greater portion of an inferior quality, the awarding of the Nobel literary prize becomes something transcending hurry in decision and imposes on the committee such care as those unfamiliar with book selection can hardly realize.

Sigrid Undset is not the first author of prominence to have searched the past for literary material, and given it expression in form of fact or fiction; but she probably stands unrivaled in her ability to so transform herself as to become a living part of the people and the period she describes. When it is said that she differs from Knüt Hamsun, this should be qualified to the extent of adding that they are alike in some respects. Take for instance "Growth of the Soil" and place it alongside Sigrid Undset's "Kristin Lavransdatter" (the Daughter of Kristin Lavran), appearing in English under the title of "The Bridal Wreath." Both are Scandinavian epics of the most pronounced type. Both books deal with the emotions as displayed by the common folks of Norway. And yet, there is more of the Viking element in what Sigrid Undset presents with her characters. Those who have had the privilege of meeting this distinguished woman, as she presides over her household on the estate of Bjerkeback, east of Lillehammer, are struck with certain characteristics that reveal an ancestry such as Norway of the saga age alone could have furnished.

When it is stated that Sigrid Undset's heroine belongs to the "common folks" of Norway of these centuries ago, that must not be taken to mean that they were uncouth of manner or of low estate in general. Quite to the contrary. This Norwegian epic of womanhood introduces us to a company of people of the very best type in their time. Some of these very characteristics have been transmitted to Sigrid Undset herself, as is revealed in her writings.

The religious element is prominent in Sigrid Undset's later writings, and it may well be that the Norway of the fourteenth century, as she describes it, found itself battling with the surrounding darkness to gain a clearer view of the light that shines perennially. Furthermore, as the daughter of the well-known archæologist, Dr. Ingvald Martin Undset, she undoubtedly caught the inspiration of her parent in his research into the past. Where her father dug deep down for the purpose of bringing into the light of day some visible remnant of the past that might add to the world's knowledge, so Sigrid early felt a need to visualize for herself what might have been the emotions of the men and women of the long ago.

Whenever a literary personality rises into public view, and the question of cause and effect asks an answer, the temptation to make comparisons can hardly be denied. To whom, then, may we compare Sigrid Undset among the stars in the literary firmament? In her strength of characterization there is a striking resemblance to Dostojevski, as this great Russian makes us acquainted with the "Brothers Karamasov." The difference in periods, however, cannot fail to bring with it also a difference in presentation, and the similarity of these two writers must rest largely on the fact that both see deep down into the human heart, and lay it bare for all to read.

If Sigrid Undset possessed the matchless style of J. P. Jacobsen, perhaps she might be said to come within the same class as this great Danish writer, whose "Marie Grubbe" stands unrivaled as a masterpiece in that particular genre. But it is given to few authors to furnish an analysis of human nature as Jacobsen depicts it. In saying that Sienkiewicz's "Quo Vadis" or Merejkovski's "The Death of the Gods" need have no regret if Sigrid Undset's Norwegian epics are ranged alongside these works, perhaps no better illustration could be made of her mastery of her subject.

A great richness in details in Sigrid Undset's medieval novels aids considerably in the reconstruction of the historical setting. And yet she never loses sight of the actual and keeps her feet planted firmly on earth. She herself at one time was a realistic writer, so to speak. Her experiences of that earlier period she incorporated in books that occupy a place all their own in her production. But there is little reason to think that she will ever return to a field where few books survive the immediate present. Its very modernism dooms realism as for the day of its appearance only. As for the past, she plowed and sowed and reaped in a period of Norwegian history where before all was a wilderness. She caught the sense of things as these concerned the people of her time. Her "Kristin Lavransdatter," as well as the succeeding "Audunssøen i Hestviken," are the high-water mark in her production, and it is in these works that we must search for the reason why she was chosen Nobel prize winner for 1928.

There is a portrait of Sigrid Undset in the Charlottenborg Palace at Copenhagen. The artist is Harold Slott-Moeller, who has incorporated in the likeness many of the characteristic traits of the writer.

"As I attempted to gain an insight into her personality, while trying to convey my impressions to the canvas," said Slott-Moeller in relating his experiences while at Sigrid Undset's home, "I had to guard myself from being carried away by her composite character. She is a woman of immense energy, and if she was not so handsome and womanly I should class her among the 'learned' ladies. She is passionately fond of flowers, and while painting her I followed her glance as she would longingly look through the window into her wonderful garden. This passion for flowers she shares with her love for children. One would hardly conceive it possible that the same woman who delineated these rugged characters of the Middle Ages is the same who is today the impersonation of all that is delicately womanly, and full of concern for the welfare of her fellow men."

Such is the picture of Scandinavia's greatest woman writer and one of the highest placed figures of the literary world. With her Norway adds another stone to that literary structure which for solidarity is probably without a peer. M.

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Etchings on Snow

In the cold days of late January and early February, when the afternoon sun is driving long, low shafts across the snow, I often stop to look at the lilac and heliotrope shadows cast by the standing stalks of thistle, joepye weed, or aster. The lines of the stem shadows are so beautifully precise and they blur out in the upper branches into something so mysteriously and delicately vague that I am always reminded of Twachtman's wonderful drawing. He had studied the shadows on snow, both in line and color, so much that he had made of them a genre of his own. How beautifully he drew trees and banks and hill lines, snow forms and cloud edges and water surfaces! . . .

All bare forms under sunlight cast mysterious shadows on the snow—rose bushes, small hawthornes, young beeches and locusts, as well as wild rice, flags, and cat-tails. Very beautiful are the shadows of some of the tall meadow-grasses, particularly the millet and what we as children called "wild oats." To these grasses come, looking for seeds, the song sparrows. . . . They have a very pretty way of flying against the tall grasses, catching hold of the stalks with their little feet, and, by the weight of their bodies, bending them down to the snow. It is a graceful performance carried on with fluttering wing and a gradual bending down of the stalk. . . . A brave bird is the song sparrow! And in his gray-brown coat, holding down the golden stalk of the "wild oats," with his heliotrope shadow cast on the snow, he is a beautiful bird. One would travel far before seeing a more delicate color combination than is shown in this winter scene.—JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Meadows."

Winter Stars

Even on winter nights the stars are there,
The canopy of heaven is strewn with gold,
Aldebaran climbs up her ivory stair,
Polaris gleams the brighter for the cold.
They are a marching multitude above
Our little ways of circumstance; and we
Seeing them in their brotherhood of love
Can learn a lesson from infinity.

Since the first days they move in strict accord
With an almighty law; they do not fail
To still reflect the purposes of God.
Lo, bright Antares like a nightingale
Swings up the Milky Way, Polaris flung
Against high heaven, is forever young.

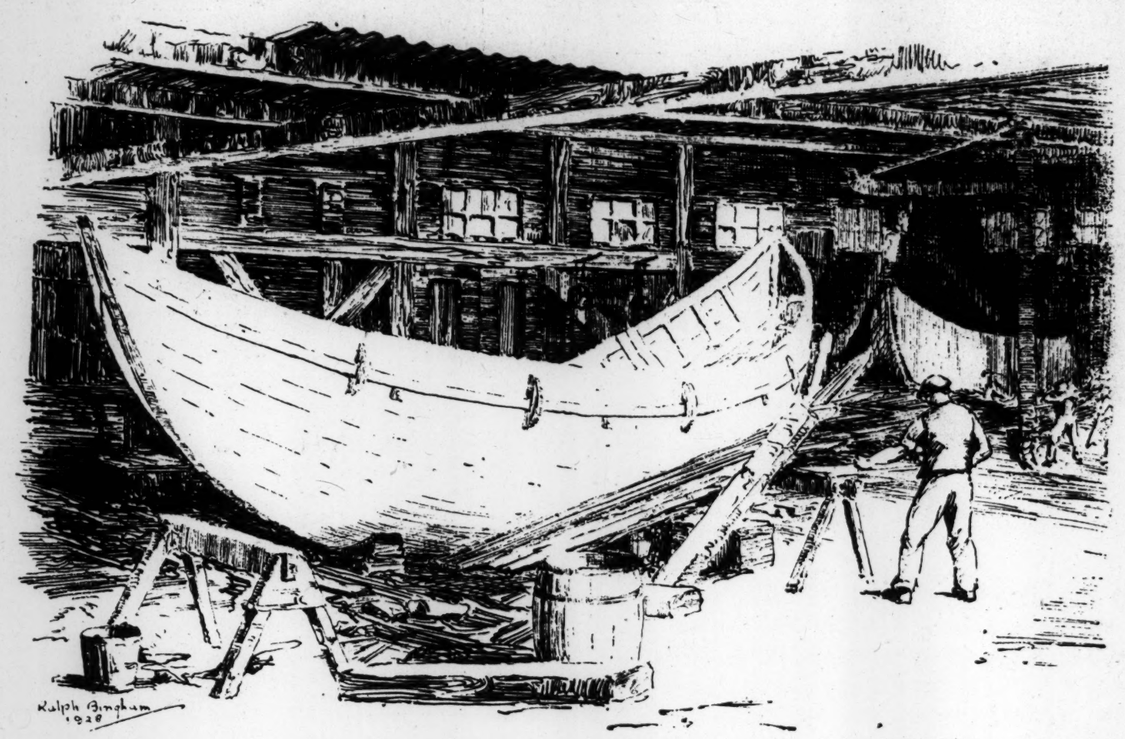
HAROLD VINAL.

Harp of the Winds

The Winds have come, the Winds have come,
Where the great Pine waits them, tranquil, dumb!
He feels the beat of their mighty wings,
And the heart within him leaps, and sings!
Underneath the snow his harpstrings sleep,
But he casts it off, as the strong Winds sweep
In from the vast of their wanderings,
To wake the voice of those splendid strings!

The Song begins, the Song begins!
Swift to a fuller chord it wins,
Rising and falling, rich and deep,
A cadence to lull a child to sleep,
A diapason such as might
Soar to some lofty minster's height,
So grave and gracious, so sweet and strong,
The Harp of the Winds pours forth its song!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.



West African Surf Boat. From an Etching by Ralph Bingham.

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Junipers, Pines

For one whose previous conception of the Southwest is a place solely of cacti and creosote bushes, it will be difficult to realize that he is still in the same country. Here he may drive his car for a hundred or two hundred miles and be almost continuously surrounded with such trees as junipers, pines and firs.

There are ten varieties of pines in the Southwest, the one oftenest seen being the yellow pine, Pinus ponderosa scopulorium, which is to say the "Great pine among the rocks." It is a splendid-looking tree, rising to a height of from 125 to 140 feet. It makes wonderful lumber, soft and easy to work, and valuable for both inside and outside purposes. Remarkable as it may seem, the Southwest possesses the largest yellow pine forest in America.

The Apache pine is interesting to the naturalist on account of its rarity, it being found but seldom in any place save southeastern Arizona. The Chihuahua pine is also found in southeastern Arizona, and as well in southwestern New Mexico, extending south across the international border.

Nut pines are abundant in both Arizona and New Mexico, and include three varieties—the Mexican piñon, the Pinus edulis, and the single-leaf pine. The trees are smaller than the regular pines and all have short needles. The meats found in the cones furnish a food that has been highly prized by native races for hundreds of generations. Indeed it is still considered a delicacy not only by Mexicans and Indians, but by whites as well. . . .

Altogether there are six varieties of junipers to be found in the uplands of the Southwest. Besides appearing in groves at lower levels, they also grow as isolated trees on the flat plains, and among other trees on mountain slopes where they may be found as high as eight thousand feet. . . .

The Arizona cypress is found in the mountain regions of the state from which it derives its name, extending its range down into Mexico. It is a tall, beautiful tree with a straight trunk and symmetrical crown. A quite remarkable thing about it is the way it can adjust itself to different elevations; though found in its natural state at from forty-five hundred to eight thousand feet, transplanted it is used as a lawn tree in the desert level at Tucson, and on the Pacific coast.

The Engleman and the spruce are found on the high mountain slopes in the upper border of the pines. Quite as tall as the yellow pine, with their blue-green needles, and draped as they often are with gray-green lichen, they present a particularly noble appearance.

Another attractive conifer growing at about the same elevation is the silver fir. Its foliage is a particularly lovely shade of blue-green blending into silver.

But of all of the trees of the high mountains, none quite so thoroughly excites our admiration as the quaking aspens. Their slender white trunks and ever trembling pale green leaves give a virginal effect, and in some way remind one of a débutante of colonial days dressed in rustling silk for her first ball.

In high, moist, shadowy canyons grow ash and maple trees, and with them may be found blackberry, gooseberry and even raspberry bushes. On the slopes above, likely enough, there will grow manzanita bushes, which with their glossy brown bark and their attractive blossoms and berries are perhaps the handsomest of all the mountain shrubs.—WILL H. ROBINSON, in "Under Turquoise Skies."

The Top of the Pass

We camped the next night on the bank of the river Tyb, in sight of the distant majesty of the Persian mountains, snow-capped giants rising one behind the other until their gleaming summits were lost in the clouds. Immediately in front of our tents, apparently only a few miles away, rose a jagged line of bright red sandstone peaks, through a break in which the river wound its sinuous way towards us—first a streak of silver, then blue, then a deep still green as it silently rounded the promontory on which our camp was pitched. And facing us, on the highest of the red peaks, shone a small white pillar, the boundary mark between Iran and Iraq. On the next day we were to ride across the frontier into Persia.

The air was sharp with a breath from the far-off snow when we set off at dawn, the horses as eager as their riders for a gallop over the grassy downland. As the last man swung himself into the saddle we were off, a score of us in a body, with four young foals stretching themselves in the effort to keep up with their dams.

Ahead we could see a break in the hills, where a dried-up channel marked what in the time of the rains would be a rushing torrent. Up the river bed we turned, following its windings for some little distance on firm sand, then on hard slippery rocks on which the horses' feet rang, waking a thousand echoes from the rocks above, while the air grew chill as the gorge heightened and narrowed, shutting out the sunlight and all but a slender strip of sky.

We climbed for an hour. . . . This was the top of the pass, and we began to descend on the other side slowly and carefully, for here there was no river bed to show the path. We had almost reached the plain when, rounding a high projecting bluff, we came suddenly upon a handful of brown tents, the dwellings of some of Saihud's scattered tribesmen.—From "The Marsh Arab," by FULANAIN.

Simpatia vera

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicata in inglese su questa pagina

LO STUDIOSO delle Scritture viene spesso impressionato dalla semplicità delle affermazioni che vi si trovano, concernenti le attività di Gesù. Noi leggiamo, per esempio, che egli insegnava e guariva gli ammalati in un certo luogo e quindi che "lasciatili, montò di nuovo nella navicella, e passò all'altra riva". Nel quarto capitolo di San Luca leggiamo del suo insegnamento nella sinagoga di Nazaret, e che mentre egli era così occupato, l'ira del popolo si sollevò contro di lui ed egli venne scacciato dalla sinagoga. Allora egli "se ne andò; e scese in Capernaum".

Così, il Cristo Gesù, il cui insegnamento di amore e di perdono avea provocato l'ira dei rettori della sinagoga, essendo scacciato, semplicemente passò per mezzo loro coloro che avrebbero voluto maltrattarlo, e "se ne andò; e scese in Capernaum". Non ci è detto in qual modo egli fece il viaggio; ma durante la sua dimora in quella città, égli istruì il popolo in giorno di sabato e ne guarì molti. Il versetto quarantesimo dello stesso capitolo comincia così: "E in sul tramontar del sole". Quale splendido quadro suggerisce immediatamente questa frase! Il popolo portava a lui i suoi ammalati e gli incapaci di muoversi, poichè la sua fama si era sparsa e lo precorreva dovunque, in ogni angolo del paese intorno. Ed egli li risanava. L'affollamento e l'entusiasmo avranno continuato senza dubbio tutta la notte, poichè subito dopo leggiamo: "Poi, fattosi giorno, egli uscì, e andò in un luogo deserto". Nel passato, il pensiero di Gesù affaticato per i sentieri sassosi e le strade polverose, degli insulti, delle minacce ed umiliazioni a cui era sottoposto, provocava nel lettore un profondo senso di simpatia ed una grande mestizia. Ma quale differenza non porta lo studio della Scienza Cristiana, e quanto dolce non è il meditare sulle attività di Gesù alla luce di tale studio! Mary Baker Eddy, autrice del libro di testo: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", ci dice a pagina 387 di questo libro che "uno non soffre in conseguenza di qualsiasi lavoro di amore, ma diventa più forte a causa di esso". Sicuramente, Gesù amava e lavorava; ma ci vien detto chiaramente che l'amore che egli viveva ed insegnava lo sosteneva nella sua carriera terrena; e sebbene egli si rattristasse per la miscredenza e la malvagità di coloro che gli stavano d'attorno, pure egli non ne era indebolito o scoraggiato.

Una delle grandi benedizioni che la comprensione della Scienza Cristiana largisce all'umanità è la distruzione di quelle fonti di molti mali che sono la pietà di se stesso e la simpatia mal riposta. Quante volte noi non sentiamo lagnanze che non sono altro se non un appello a falsa pietà e commiserazione! La commiserazione vera è un attributo cristiano, e l'uomo incapace di simpatizzare col suo prossimo è giustamente chiamato senza cuore; ma la simpatia concessa senza distinzione è debolezza ed incoraggia la morbida pietà di se stesso.

Noi leggiamo che i tre amici di Giobbe "si trovarono insieme, per venire a condolersi con lui, e a consolarlo", ma che dopo averlo veduto, essi piansero e rimasero seduti vicino a lui per sette giorni e sette notti, senza rivolgergli alcuna parola. Essi si univano al suo dolore in silenzio! Quale ondata di commiserazione fuor di luogo, non venne rovesciata su di lui! In un altro capitolo è scritto che Giobbe si lagnava della mancanza di simpatia da parte dei suoi amici, poichè egli era assetato di commiserazione; ma dopo lungo discutere, egli si rivolse a Dio e fece quella bella confessione di fede: "Io so che tu puoi tutto; e che cosa niuna che tu abbi deliberata, non può essere impedita". E quindi egli pregò per i suoi amici e venne risanato.

Mrs. Eddy ci dice a pagina 211 di Science and Health: "Non si dovrebbe più simpatizzare coll' errore". Come presto si raggiunge il sentimento di liberazione, quando in caso di improvviso bisogno, ci si rifugia immediatamente nel negare il male, anzichè nel fare appello alla commiserazione degli altri! Migliaia di guarigioni istantanee avvengono ora, da che gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana hanno imparato a "tenersi stretti e legati a Dio ed alla Sua idea", come insegna ad essi Mrs. Eddy a pagina 495 di Science and Health; ed appoggiandosi alla verità, sono stati capaci di applicare silenziosamente a se stessi l'affermazione positiva ed universale dell'epistola agli Ebrei: "La parola di Dio è viva, ed efficace".

Col cuore pieno di amore e di gratitudine per quanto il nostro Maestro fece e sopportò sulla terra, gli studiosi della Scienza Cristiana hanno imparato che la commiserazione umana non fu mai cercata da lui, che era ed è "la via, la verità, e la vita".

How Many Dreams

How many dreams for a penny?
Dreams are poor fare for many.

"Flour and salt," said the grocer,
"Herring and dills—"
In a purple fen the fireflies hover
around a silver lotus.
"Dreams pay no bills." . . .

"Clover and corn," said the farmer,
"Horses and kine—"
Ripples of silver sequins
on lazy waters
tease the drowsy pools'
unwinking amber eyes.
"Dreams feed no swine."

How many dreams for a penny?
Dreams are poor fare for many.

—MAUD E. USCHOLD, in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

True Sympathy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE student of the Scriptures is often impressed with the simplicity of the statements therein concerning the activities of Jesus. We read of his teaching and healing in a certain place, and that then "he left them, and entering into the ship again departed to the other side;" and again, that "he departed and went into a desert place." In the fourth chapter of Luke we read of his teaching in the synagogue at Nazareth, and that while he was thus engaged the wrath of the people was aroused against him and he was thrust out of the synagogue. He then "went his way, and came down to Capernaum."

Christ Jesus, whose doctrine of love and forgiveness had aroused the wrath of the rulers of the synagogue, being put out, simply passed through the midst of those who would have done him harm and "went his way, and came down to Capernaum"! We are not told how the journey was made; but while he was in that city he taught the people on the Sabbath day and healed many. The fortieth verse of the same chapter begins, "Now when the sun was setting." What a beautiful picture this immediately brings before us! The people brought their sick and helpless ones to him because his fame had spread before him into every place of the country round about. And he healed them. The excitement and the thronging must have continued throughout the night; for we read, "And when it was day, he departed and went into a desert place."

Formerly, the thought of Jesus plodding the stony paths and the dusty roads, of the insults, rebuffs, and abuses he was subjected to, wrought deeply upon the sympathy of one reader and caused great sadness. What a difference the study of Christian Science makes, and how sweet it is to ponder the activities of Jesus in the light of this study! Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has told us on page 387 of this book that "one cannot suffer as the result of any labor of love, but grows stronger because of it." Surely, Jesus loved and labored; but it is made very plain that the love he lived and taught sustained him in his earthly career; and although he was saddened by the unbelief and wickedness of those about him, he was not weakened or discouraged.

One of the great blessings that the understanding of Christian Science brings to mankind is the destruction of those sources of many ills, self-pity and misplaced sympathy. How often do we hear complaint that is a plea for false pity or sympathy! Sympathy of the right kind is a Christian attribute, and one devoid of sympathy for his fellows is rightly called heartless; but sympathy promiscuously bestowed is a weakness and encourages self-pity.

We read that Job's three friends "made an appointment together to come to mourn with him and to comfort him," but that after seeing him they wept and sat down with him for seven days and nights without speaking a word to him. They condoled with him in silence! What a flood of mistaken sympathy was poured out upon him! In another chapter it is written that Job complained of the lack of sympathy of his friends, for he craved pity; but after much discussion he turned to God and made the beautiful confession of faith, "I know that thou canst do every thing, and that no thought can be withholden from thee." And then he prayed for his friends and was healed.

Mrs. Eddy tells us on page 211 of Science and Health, "Sympathy with error should disappear." How quickly one realizes freedom when, in cases of sudden need, one makes a swift denial of error instead of a plea for human sympathy! Thousands of instantaneous healings are taking place because students of Christian Science have learned to "cling steadfastly to God and His idea," as Mrs. Eddy instructs them to do on page 495 of Science and Health; and, clinging to the truth, they have been enabled silently to apply the positive and all-inclusive statement in Hebrews, "The word of God is quick, and powerful."

With hearts filled with love and gratitude for what our Master did and experienced while on earth, students of Christian Science have learned that human sympathy was never sought by him who was and is "the way, the truth, and the life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Songs for My Mother

(Her Words)

My mother has the prettiest tricks
Of words and words and words.
Her talk comes out as smooth and sleek
As breasts of shining birds.

She shapes her speech all silver fine
Because she loves it so.
And her own eyes begin to shine
To hear her stories grow.

And if she goes to make a call
Or out to take a walk,
We leave our work when she returns
And run to hear her talk.

We had not dreamed these things were so
Of sorrow and of mirth.
Her speech is as a thousand eyes
Through which we see the earth.

—ANNA HEMPSTEAD BRANCH, in "The Shoes That Danced."

Duties of the Chief Librarian

It is commonly assumed that the chief librarian of a place like the Bodleian or the British Museum has nothing whatever to do. . . . This prevalent misconception has at last stirred Bodley's librarian to indignation. In the current number of the Bodleian Quarterly Record there is an account of what all Bodley's servants, from highest to lowest, have to do. . . .

Bodley's Librarian takes charge of the entire internal administration of the library. He assigns duties to the staff, undertakes the more important part of his official correspondence, signs all orders and acknowledgments of donations and copyright accessions, decides on the purchase of MSS. and printed books, deals with suggestions of readers, settles questions touching repairs, accommodation for readers, furniture, boilers, fuel, lavatories, and all such domestic matters. He is also much concerned with accounts, in which he is assisted by a special assistant. The financial condition of the library is always precarious ("annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six"). Fortunately things do occasionally "turn up," and for a time the library rises superior to its difficulties. The librarian confers daily with the staff about their duties, and he is readily accessible to those of the junior staff who wish to consult him about their future. His reputation as an Orientalist brings inquiries from all parts of the world, not only about his own special languages—Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabic, and Hittite—but concerning all the other Eastern languages, those of the Turks, Persians, Abyssinians, and, for aught I know, of the peoples who dwell in Bacharia, Moretane, Abchaz, "and the Isle of Pentexoire, that is the land of Prester John." The Librarian is also compiling a Catalogue of the Collection of Hebrew books, which is probably the finest in the world. For this undertaking his axiom is, "Nulla dies sine linea." At the moment the most perplexing problem with which he has to deal is the finding of shelf-room in the Bodleian Building for accessions of older works and special collections such as the Backhouse Chinese Collection, and in this connexion it must be remembered that there are special difficulties (e. g., in securing adequate lighting, strength of floors, etc.) in adapting an old building to modern needs.

But this does not finish " for there is the correspondence. . . .

On top of this a hundred thousand readers a year enter the Library, and continual rearrangement is necessary, which means at present the regrouping of about an eighth of a million books per annum. "For the successful shifting, incorporation and allocation of room for growth of large sections of books," says the Librarian plaintively, "a considerable capacity for organisation is essential; muscle is also desirable." . . .

I shall never again regard the Bodleian as a home of rest.—J. C. SQUIRE, in "At the Mermaid."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS NOW LEAD DIVISION

Displace Americans–Bruins Now Only Two Points Behind Rangers

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
UNITED STATES DIVISION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
N.Y. Ranger	15	6	7	45	31	36
Boston	15	4	7	49	31	34
Detroit	12	5	10	46	40	29
Pittsburgh	7	6	14	29	43	20
Chicago	4	4	19	22	51	12
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Canadiens	12	10	6	41	31	34
N.Y.Americans	13	7	8	33	28	33
Montreal	10	7	11	43	43	27
Toronto	12	2	14	53	54	26
Ottawa	6	11	10	33	42	23

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 4, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 1, Americans 0.
Ottawa 4, Toronto 2 (overtime).

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Montreal Canadiens, for the first time this season, are in the lead of the Canadian group of the National Hockey League. They took the honor away from the New York Americans, winning the second game in two days on New York ice, by a score of 1 to 0. Joliat was the only scorer, but the real star of the game was Morenz, whose tactics and speed kept the locals too busy in defense of their own goal to develop their best attacks, and whose work on defense in the final period also played a large part in the result.

At first the American defense held the visitors, but after two-thirds of the opening session, Joliat snatched the puck from Conacher at mid ice and before the big captain could get within hailing distance Joliat had slipped right up to the net and the goal was scored.

Later, Morenz was close to a similar score, but this time Worters was ready. Burch nearly tied the score in the first minute of the second period. Then the Americans fell back on long shots. Later in the session Bouchard, recalled from New Haven, made his first home appearance, threatening scores twice, to be blocked by Hainsworth once far out on the ice, with an apparently open goal.

The Americans fought close to the Canadiens' goal through most of the final session, and, using a four-man attack with Himes and Reise, the chief marksmen, were close to a tie on many occasions, with Hainsworth holding the final decision in each case. Finally, as the period ended, Morenz and Leduc resorted to long-shot tactics to relieve the pressure. The summary:

CANADIENS		N. Y. AMERICANS
Joliat, Mondou, lw.	rw.	Broadbent, Himes
Lepine, Morenz, c.	c.	Burch, McVeigh, Himes
Gagne, Patterson, rw	lw.	Connor, Sheppard, Bouchard
Burke, Leduc, ld.	rd.	Reise, Simpson
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd.	ld.	Conacher, Simpson
Hainsworth, g.		Worters

Score—Canadiens 1, New York Americans 0. Goals—Joliat for Canadiens. Referees—L. E. Marsh and Dr. W. J. Laflamme. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Three goals scored in the last period enabled the Boston Bruins to win another game in 12 played without defeat, winning against the Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Garden Tuesday night by a score of 4 to 1. The locals, by this victory, are now only two points behind the New York Rangers in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing.

The game itself was not as interesting as some, but the final spurt made by the Bruins in the closing minutes gave a previously slow game a somewhat thrilling finish. For two periods the Bruins did not look any better than the last-place Chicago team, if as good. They were just unable to play good hockey and if the visitors had had their real scorers, Irvin and Ripley, in the game, the Bruins' fine streak might have ended with this game.

After 17 minutes of the first period Shore tipped in a passout from Weiland for the local's opening goal. March duplicated the feat in the second period on a passout from Wentworth. After 11 minutes of the third period, good fortune came the way of the Bruins for a long shot by Galbraith, his first goal of the year incidentally, beat Gardner and then followed a bounding puck shot by Carson into the Chicago net just 41 seconds later. The third goal was scored from Oliver's stick and exactly 40 seconds after Carson's. It was unfortunate for Golie Gardner for he had tended fine goal previous to these slips.

MacKay, Galbraith and Oliver were outstanding for Boston while Gardiner, Gottselig, March and Arbour worked best for the Hawks. The summary:

BOSTON		CHICAGO
Galbraith, Gainor, lw		
	rw.	McKinnon, Arbour
Carson, Weiland, c.	c.	Miller, Couture
Oliver, MacKay, rw.	lw.	Gottselig, Arbour
Hitchman, Owen, Lane, ld.	rd.	Wentworth
Shore, Owen, rd.	ld.	Taylor
Thompson, g.		Gardiner

Score—Boston 4, Chicago 1. Goals—Shore, Galbraith, Carson, Oliver for Boston; March for Chicago. Assists—Weiland for Boston; Wentworth for Chicago. Referees—D. A. Ritchie and Leo Heffernan. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The local Senators won their second National Hockey League game since Dec. 8 here Tuesday night, when they defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 4 to 2, after 10 minutes overtime in a hectic struggle in which there were 27 penalties. The latter proved costly to the visitors, as they were three men short when the Senators scored the only goal of the first period, within five minutes of the start, and what proved to be the winning goal in the overtime was also secured when the visitors were three men short of full strength. After securing a one-goal lead in the opening period the locals held that margin until they increased it with seven minutes to play, but the Leafs staged a strong rally, by means of which they tied the score, despite the locals' defensive play.

In the overtime, the tie prevailed until less than 2½ minutes remained to play. After the locals secured their winning goal the losers appeared to weaken and Grosvernor added the fourth goal. The latter substitute was prominent in the scoring for the locals with two goals and an assist. The victory enabled the locals to lessen the margin between the two clubs in the standing of the Canadian group. The Leafs showed a dashing attack at times, but encountered misfortune around the local goal, Bailey twice hitting the goal post with Connell beaten. For the winners Clancy and Alex Smith played aggressive games, while Kilrea was prominent on the attack. Bailey, Blair and Cox carried most of the losers' attack, while Smith was strong defensively. The summary:

OTTAWA		TORONTO
Kilrea, Grosvenor, lw.	rw.	Bailey, Horner
Toupley, G-din, c.	c.	Blair, Lowrey
Finnigan, Elliott, rw.	lw.	Cox, Pettinger
Alex. Smith, Shields, ld.	rd.	Day, Duncan
Clancy, rd.	ld.	Art. Smith
Connell, g.		Chabot

Score—Ottawa 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Grosvenor 2, Toupley, Finnigan for Ottawa; Cox, Bailey for Toronto. Assists—Grosvenor, Clancy, Alex. Smith for Ottawa; Lowrey, Horner for Toronto. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and William Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

One and Two-Sport Programs at Penn

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Philadelphia

ATHLETIC authorities at the University of Pennsylvania have announced a new departure regarding control of undergraduates in sport competition. Hereafter freshmen will be limited to participation in only one sport, except in rare instances, and upper classmen will be held to two forms of competition, except in particular cases. The new policy will be put into effect Feb. 11.

Penn coaches believe the average varsity man who is active athletically throughout the year has difficulty in keeping up with his studies and taxes his strength too much. In future, if he desires to compete in three sports he must convince the coaches that his class work will not suffer thereby, nor will he be undertaking too great a burden. The same rules will be applied in limiting freshmen to one sport.

Paul T. Scull '29, Penn's football captain last fall, was cited as a type of athlete who probably would not be held to the two-sport program. An outstanding football man, Scull is also a member of the basketball squad and expects to turn out for baseball this spring. Scull, it was pointed out, is an excellent student and physically is apparently well able to stand up under competition in three sports.

As to freshmen, the coaches say they should devote more time to study than to athletic competition during their first year. There will be no attempt to restrict the type of sport a student may select.

WESTERN SQUASH TENNIS ON FEB. 9

Many Eastern Players to Invade Cincinnati

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An invasion of considerable proportions from the eastern section of the National Squash Tennis Association will be made from here to the western championships, which will be staged at the University Club of Cincinnati, beginning Feb. 8, with two former national champions, as well as a number of other high ranking players, entering from New York.

Thomas R. Coward, Yale Club, who will make his first appearance of the season, and another Yale Club star, A. J. Cordier, now nearing the veteran class, are the two national champions on the list made public Tuesday. N. F. Torrance, association secretary, will also be a member, as well as Charles M. Bull, former veteran champion, Charles N. Edge, the big Englishman who has been such a fan for the game, Armin W. Riley, Princeton Club, Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, W. Murray Lee, Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, John D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, with Harold R. Mixsell, national veteran champion, Princeton Club, also a possibility.

This trip has been made possible by a shift of dates under which the western event has been set forward a week, having been first scheduled for Feb. 16, while the national veteran championship, in turn, is set back to Feb. 16, at the Yale Club.

A special car has been arranged for, to leave on Feb. 7, in case others desire to join the party.

It was also announced that George L. Stocking, the present champion, from Omaha, will defend his title. He made quite a hit on his visit east last spring, and may be counted on to furnish considerable opposition to the invasion from the east. Carl L. Harrison Jr. is chairman of the committee of the University Club.

HOCKEY NOTES

MELVILLE VAIL, called from Springfield, played defense for Rangers against Pittsburgh Thursday, according to press dispatches and, if so, he is not eligible to play in the Canadian-American Hockey League for 21 days, another ruling of the minor league. In both the case of Vail and Green they must be returned before the fifteenth of February, for after that date they cannot return.

After trailing as far as eight points lower than every other team in the Canadian - American Hockey League, Sprague Cleghorn has brought his Newark Bulldogs up to within one game of the fifth-place New Haven team and only 7 points from first place. Newark does not have the advantage of a home crowd cheering, for it is playing all its games away until the Newark rink is available. A creditable bit of playing by the team and coaching by the manager is to be admitted.

The New York Rangers have been quite badly hit in the past two games, losing to the Bruins and then to Canadiens, particularly when the Bruins are in the midst of a point-scoring streak which seemingly is aiming to displace the Rangers for the lead of the league.

With Baltimore next season, and later Syracuse, Washington and perhaps Hartford and Atlantic City, the Canam League will have grown to great proportions and will hardly remain a minor league very long.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	2	6	75	39	36
Kitchener	13	3	9	75	63	29
Windsor	13	2	8	54	42	28
Toronto	11	3	10	46	51	25
Niagara Falls	9	2	14	46	57	20
London	9	2	13	40	67	20
Buffalo	8	4	13	48	42	20
Hamilton	7	2	14	42	65	16

RESULT TUESDAY

Kitchener 2, Toronto 0.

KITCHENER TAKES SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD, Ont.—The Stratford-Toronto Millionaires playing their second game on successive nights, were defeated by the Kitchener Flying Dutchmen in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game here Tuesday night, 2 to 0. The victory enabled the winners to pass Windsor and take second place in the league standing.

CONGER TO RUN IN THE EAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—R. M. Conger, star middle-distance runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, is to appear at three eastern meets, it is announced here by J. W. Behr, his coach. Conger's schedule includes the Boston Athletic Association games Feb. 2, where he will run the Hunter mile, won so many times by his predecessor on the I. A. C. team J. W. Ray; the Millrose games in New York City, where he will run the Wanamaker mile Feb. 9, and the Meadowbrook games in Philadelphia Feb. 12, where he will run 660 yards.

'GOLDEN ARROW' SEEN IN LONDON

Maj. H. O. D. Segrave's Racer in a Semiprivate Show—Soccer Football

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Looking like a bullet on wheels, suggesting speed in every line, the "Golden Arrow," the automobile in which Maj. H. O. D. Segrave intends to attack the world's land speed record in the United States soon, drew admiring crowds to the semiprivate view at the show galleries on Regent Street here last week. It may take trained faculties to appreciate the internal mechanical marvels that lead Major Segrave to anticipate beating everything yet done in the way of speed, but to the veriest laymen this glittering projectile gives an enduring impression of potential velocity.

It is certainly an amazing notion that Major Segrave will insinuate himself into this two and one-half ton machine without an inch to spare, aim through a special telescopic sighting device at marks he must pass under and fire himself over the course at some 220 miles per hour.

New Powerboat

"Miss England," a power boat with which the same speed king will attempt to bring the world's sea speed record under the Union Jack, does not follow the lines a "land lubber" might expect. It is a beautifully shaped craft, very wide in the beam and somehow those who have never seen a hydroplane in action seem to expect a razor edge for cutting through water rather than a flat, wide surface for skimming over it.

The exit of the Corinthians, sole representatives of amateurism in the Football Association cup competition, and the peculiar nature of two of the three goals which brought it about have provided soccer fans with abundant conversation since Saturday.

Disagree Over Score

A keen controversy centered on the third score and no two people present at the game seemed to have exactly the same version of the affair, so the writer sought out Stanley Earle, West Ham United star forward, who it was generally alleged handled the ball while on the ground.

The Corinthian defenders declared he did and appealed to the referee to disallow the subsequent score. "I certainly handled it" said Earle. "I was tripped in the penalty area and as I lay on the ground I pushed the ball involuntarily in the direction of my colleague, Victor Watson, who slammed it into the net. Referee H. Prince-Cox, one of the best men ever to blow a whistle, said afterwards that he would have awarded the penalty kick against the Corinthians, but when he saw us get the goal of which the trip deprived us he let the score stand." So that settled that.

Ice skaters, who seldom have an opportunity of exercising on blades in the open air, have actually decided a speed championship for the second year in succession. It was again won at Swavesey on the Cambridge Fens, by C. W. Horn of Upwell, near Wisbech, whose increased pace and improved style are the outcome of experience in competition against the world's best skaters last winter at the Olympic Games. His time for the 1½ mile course, with three turns was 5m. 43s. The slowness is explained by the fact that the skaters, according to the usual custom, were racing, not only against one another, but also against a thaw that threatened to prevent the contest, and it did, indeed, cause many of the spectators to fall suddenly through the ice into, fortunately, not very deep water.

Equals 1928 Record

Twenty-two competitors entered—equalling last year's record number—and the slushy, crumbling ice was bending under the weight of some 2000 watchers when the first contestants sped over the course. Six of the fastest qualified for the final, all races being skated in couples against the watch. Second to Horn was G. W. Martin, 6m. 1s.; third, J. W. Beba, 6m. 15s. The championship, carrying with it the trophy given by the King, has been won only 16 times in the last half century owing to the lack of good ice.

"Journeys End," a play that has been received with unanimous praise from all the press critics, may be said to hold a special interest to sportsmen since the author, R. C. Sheriff, is a popular oarsman, formerly captain for three years at the Kingston Rowing Club. He resigned from that office in order to devote more time to writing and how well he has employed it is apparent at the Savoy Theater, where the play is being presented.

HOWE AND HALSTEAD ADVANCE IN SQUASH

W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated P. G. Livermore, Harvard University, 15—10, 15—4, 15—7, and J. A. Halstead, Harvard Club, defeated another Harvard undergraduate, R. B. Swarzbaugh, 17—15, 15—7, 15—10 in the second round of the Massachusetts state squash racquets championship, both players having drawn first-round byes.

In another match involving a seeded player, T. E. Jansen, Cambridge Squash Racquets Club star, defeated T. C. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—7, 16—15, while C. D. G. Breckinridge, Harvard, defeated W. C. Breed with the loss of only one game.

The only close match Tuesday was that between A. R. Holt and B. Richardson, which resulted in a victory for the former. 15—13, 17—15, 8—15, 17—18, 15—13.

TROJANS WIN SERIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The greatest victory ever attained by a maritime basketball club was that of the Trojans Athletic Club of this city in winning two contests of the three-game series against the visiting Lawrence (Mass.) Boys' Club. The series was perhaps the best exhibition of the court game ever presented fans of the Loyalist City. This triumph for the home team has once more placed the Orange and Black ranking highly among the great teams in eastern North America. The St. John team won the first game, 36 to 30, lost the next game, 35 to 31, and then won the rubber, 28 to 24.

VAULTS 13FT. 4½IN. IN PRACTICE

IOWA CITY, Ia. (AP)—Henry F. Canby, who never has engaged in intercollegiate competition, improved upon the United States indoor pole vault record from a dirt runway Tuesday. Although no new mark will be claimed, the University of Iowa sophomore, in practice, vaulted 13ft. 4½in. over the same runway used by William H. Droegemueller of Northwestern in setting the American record of 13ft. 2½in. last year.

TEN-MAN IDEA TO GET TRIAL

NEW YORK (AP)—John A. Heydler's proposal for a 10-man baseball team has not fallen entirely on barren ground. Long Island University announces it will give the National League president's idea a tryout this spring.

Millers Return to Second in Standing

Defeat St. Louis 3-1 as Tulsa Beats St. Paul Hawks by Score of 12 to 2

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	13	4	7	48	41	30
Minneapolis	12	4	8	43	34	28
St. Paul	13	1	12	59	66	27
Tulsa	8	3	7	38	26	19
Duluth	9	0	14	30	36	18
St. Louis	8	2	15	48	63	18

RESULTS TUESDAY

Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 1.
Tulsa 12, St. Paul 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis gained second place in the American Hockey Association here Tuesday night by coming from behind with a three-goal rally in the second period to defeat St. Louis, 3 to 1. All the Minneapolis goals were scored within a space of two minutes. St. Louis had the upper hand in the opening period and scored at the midpoint. Powley and Goyer teamed in a rush and Powley scored.

Until midway in the second period St. Louis dominated the play but Captain Stuart and Adams started the Minneapolis scoring flurry with a bit of perfect combination play. Stuart who displayed the most brilliant individual play of the season here, started the rush, grazing the right boards from the blue line to penetrate deep into St. Louis territory. His perfect pass found Adams swerving in from the left boards and Anderson had no chance to save. Within a minute Stuart obtained the puck inside the St. Louis blue line and put his team ahead with a hard shot. Less than a minute later Stuart was on hand to score again when Bostrum's rush found an alert defense. Stuart pounced on Bostrum's last instant pass to beat the harried Anderson with the final goal. The summary:

MINNEAPOLIS		ST. LOUIS
Crawford, Stuart, lw		
	rw.	Powley, Hill, Acaster
Klein, Stanley, Gordon, c.		
	c.	Goyer, Lapointe, Shields
Garrett, Adams, rw.	lw.	Metcalf, Bolleau
Bostrum, ld.	rd.	Headley
Benson, rd.	ld.	Breen
Winkler, g.		Anderson

Score—Minneapolis 3; St. Louis 1. Goals—Stuart 2, Adams for Minneapolis; Powley for St. Louis. Assists—Stuart, Bostrum for Minneapolis; Goyer for St. Louis. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TULSA, Okla.—The Tulsa Oilers defeated the St. Paul Hawks 12 to 2, to establish a new high-score record for the American Hockey Association here Tuesday night and climb from last place in the standing to fourth place, with a total of 19 points. The Oiler victory march began in the initial period, when Coach Carroll's team scored two points, coming back in the second and third periods for a total of 10 more, five in each period.

When the contest was over the scorer's report showed that seven out of the 11 Oilers figuring in the play had scored one or more goals. Lafrance led the Tulsans with three goals. Cook, Keats and Sheppard each scored two, and Marker, Trapp and Johnson one each. The Hawks' two goals came in the final period when the Tulsans neglected the defensive side of the game. Ingram took an assist from Conroy for the first, and Capon scored one on an assist from Wilson.

Tulsa plays the league-leading Kansas City sextet here Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. The defeat relegates St. Paul to third place in the standing. The summary:

TULSA		ST. PAUL
Marker, lw.	rw.	Connelly, Wilson, Ingram
Keats, Cook, c.	c.	Rennie, Destardins
Sheppard, Lafrance, rw.	lw.	Capon, Conroy
Romnes, Trapp, Townsend, ld.	rd.	Nichols
Graham, Johnson, Moran, rd.	ld.	Mulligan
McCasker, g.		Stark

Score—Tulsa 12, St. Paul 2. Goals—Lafrance 3, Sheppard 2, Keats 2, Cook 2, Marker, Trapp, Johnson for Tulsa; Ingram, Capon for St. Paul. Referee—Joseph Sills, Minneapolis. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PICK-UPS

THIS year there have been only four managerial changes in the major leagues, two in each. Three of these changes involve the only possible claimants to the title of player-managers in the big leagues, and all of them will probably direct activities from the bench. Walter P. Johnson for Washington, William H. Southworth for the St. Louis Nationals, Emil E. Fuchs for the Boston Braves, and Stanley R. Harris for Detroit are the new managers. The only player-manager the big leagues will have, if any, will undoubtedly be Southworth, who may play the outfield.

Clark C. Griffith of Washington has gone on record as opposed to player-managers. Yet, S. R. Harris won the first pennant and world title for Washington as a player-manager and repeated the pennant victory in the following year.

Connie Mack predicts a close race in the American League as usual. Evidently he hopes to be closer to the Yankees this year than last, which surely would mean a close race.

There are three ideas up for discussion in baseball relative to changing the rules. One is the 10-man proposition offered by President J. A. Heydler; another is the doing away of the intentional pass, and the other is the one proposed by Fred F. Mitchell a few years ago which would do away with the caught foul ball as an out. That none of these proposed changes has gone any farther than the stage of discussion is due to the fact that changing the rules in baseball usually progresses less rapidly than altering the Constitution of the United States. Baseball, in other words, is too fixed to allow serious effort toward reform.

Football, hockey, soccer and other sports, some still in the experimental stage, can be changed almost to the point where they are unrecognizable, but nothing short of a revolution of great magnitude could loosen baseball from its present standard method of play and its uniform rules. No game in the United States is played so uniformly in all localities as baseball. Therein lies its strength.

Whether or not President Heydler's proposal took root anywhere, it came from a person who is thoroughly honest and sincere. Mr. Heydler has followed the game since boyhood, and his proposals are always made with a keen desire to promote the good of baseball.

Not a few fans have wondered what has become of the promising collegian, Carey Selph, who was signed up with a major-league club only to be sent to the minors. He graduated from Ouachita College in 1926 and disappeared so quickly that most followers have lost track of him. He has been coaching football at his Alma Mater and in 1928 was playing ball with Houston.

Another great brother combination has been broken up. Herschel E. Bennett and Fred Bennett, both outfielders, were together with the St. Louis Browns and both were sent to Milwaukee. Herschel was recently sent to Birmingham and Fred went to Wichita Falls.

RODDEN SENT TO WINDSOR

The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League have sent Edmund A. Rodden, a right wing, to the Windsor Club of the Canadian Professional Hockey League on loan. Rodden left after the Boston-Chicago game in Boston Tuesday.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

North Carolina 29, Virginia 20.

UNIFIED MOTORBOAT RULES ARE DRAFTED

Action Is Proof That Harmony Is Established

NEW YORK—That harmony now pervades the power-boat world after a long siege of disagreement between factions became convincingly evident, Tuesday, when Charles F. Chapman, chairman of the racing rules committee of the Outboard Association, announced that the unification of racing rules brought into accord by members of two previously warring factions, the Mississippi Valley Power-Boat Association and American Power Association, had been brought about amicably. The new code of rules was formally drafted and will stand as the supreme authority over all out-board racing in the future in the country.

The revised code will clarify the definition of amateur and professional driver by eliminating both terms entirely from all racing. The contestants, however, have been divided into two divisions with the experienced driver who has competed in at least 15 races composing one, and all others combining to form a second.

A third division for experimental purposes has also been established to be of "unrestricted" dimensions, but unrecognized officially in its performances by the national association.

Records to be recognized by the racing committee must be conducted over surveyed distances of 5, 6, 10 or 15 miles and over established courses not less than two and a half or three miles. The establishment, however, of one mile records in time trials will be accepted if conducted under proper supervision.

Another rule established by the new commission was that of recognizing only one national championship event. The contestants in this event will be selected from previous sectional championships conducted in the established sections of the association as east, west and central divisions.

SHORT HILLS CLUB WINS MATCH, 4 TO 3

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Matches W	L.	Games W	L.	P.C.
Yale Club	12	0	73	11	1.000
City A. C.	10	2	61	23	.833
Harvard Club	10	2	60	24	.833
Columbia U. C.	10	2	55	29	.833
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	7	5	51	32*	.583
New York A. C.	7	5	50	34	.583
Princeton Club	7	5	44	40	.583
Park Avenue S. C.	7	5	39	45	.583
Heights Casino	5	7	34	50	.417
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	9	36	48	.250
Apawamis Club	3	9	26	55*	.250
Shelton Club	2	10	21	63	.167
Short Hills Club	1	11	17	65*	.083
Crescent A. C.	0	12	18	66	.000

*Games unplayed.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Short Hills Club finally got into the winning column as the result of the semifinal round match in the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship, between the New Jersey team and the other tailender, Crescent Athletic Club, on the Short Hills courts. It was a close struggle, however, 4 matches to 3, F. Barry Ryan Jr. the hockey star, finally managed to clinch the victory when he defeated D. B. Carson of Brooklyn, in the last match. The summary:

D. E. Judge, Crescent A. C., defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club, 15—8, 15—11.

Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 15—11.

E. B. Twombly, Short Hills Club, defeated V. E. Thomassen, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 8—15, 15—5.

K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., defeated Nathaniel Tyler Jr., Short Hills Club, 12—15, 15—11, 15—10.

J. B. Dunleavy Jr., Crescent A. C., defeated R. A. Wodell, Short Hills Club, 15—10, 15—4.

F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills Club, defeated C. Allison, Crescent A. C., 15—5, 15—4.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Short Hills Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Crescent A. C., 15—13, 15—5.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN LAND BOUGHT FOR AIRPORT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y. (AP)—Royal Palm Airways, Inc., of New York, announces through its treasurer, Walter Watson of Orlando, Fla., the purchase of 170 acres of land here on which the company plans to establish an airport and aviation school for 300 students, work to begin immediately.

The property borders on Lake Champlain and is near the military training camp of this city. Plans call for construction of dormitories, hangars, and a club house. Thirty cottages now on the tract will be used in connection with the airport.

Streets Given New York Workers for Noon Hour

NEW YORK (AP)—A "play street" for grownups has been opened in the congested garment section. The outpouring each noon of the thousands of workers employed by the garment houses has long been a police problem, sidewalks and streets between the hours of noon and 1 p. m. becoming virtually impassable.

Now Grover Whalen, new police commissioner, has ordered that Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, be closed to traffic during the hour.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Vancouver	14	2	5	42	26	30
Seattle	8	2	10	38	42	18
Portland	7	4	11	31	42	18
Victoria	6	6	9	43	44	18

RESULT TUESDAY

Portland 2, Victoria 2.

UNABLE TO BREAK 2-TO-2 TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Victoria Cubs and the Portland Buckaroos played through an overtime period here Tuesday night without reaching a decision, the Pacific Coast Hockey League game being tied at 2-all. Victoria scored first in the opening period in the first 50 seconds, and each team scored in the second session. Bond's goal after nearly 19 minutes of play in the third period sent the teams into the extra period.

MRS. JACOBS BOWLS 300

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Rose Jacobs bowled a perfect 300 score in a Rainbow League match here, entitling her to recognition from the American Bowling Congress. Mrs. Jacobs has high average in both the Rainbow League and the Women's City League. She is said to be the only woman here to have bowled 300 and one of the select few in the entire country who have rolled a perfect score. Her scores were 199, 300 and 160.

INDIANA FACES NORTHWESTERN

Games Between Teams in Middle of Standing Occupy Center of Stage

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Michigan	4	0	120	85	1.000
Purdue	5	1	236	150	.833
Wisconsin	5	1	179	136	.833
Ohio State	3	2	148	141	.600
Iowa	2	2	122	113	.500
Northwestern	2	3	133	160	.400
Indiana	2	3	127	121	.400
Illinois	2	3	105	116	.400
Chicago	0	5	112	197	.000
Minnesota	0	5	109	172	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Whether Northwestern University or Indiana University shall advance is the main issue to be decided during the next seven days in the basketball title campaign of the Intercollegiate Conference. These teams, which have won two and lost three each, but are figured stronger than their present standings, are to meet at Bloomington, Ind., next Saturday, and one or the other must gain a .500 rating.

University of Iowa in the middle of the table of standing with two games won and two lost, has a good opportunity to keep pace with the winner of the Indiana-Northwestern game. The Hawkeyes visit University of Chicago here on the same evening. The other six of the "Big Ten" are again idle, due to midsemester activities in the classrooms.

Unless Russell Walter '30, center, gets back into the game this weekend Northwestern is not conceded much chance against Indiana. With Walter, who has scored 34 points in five games, the Wildcats should be able to give the Hoosiers a fairly close contest. Of course, the team showed well without him in defeating University of Notre Dame, 27 to 24, last Saturday, with C. R. Bergherm '30 at center, but the Ramblers have not been a consistently strong team this season.

Some changes may be seen soon in the Indiana five; it usually loses some veterans and gains some new stars just after the examinations. Whether these changes will be ready in time for the Northwestern game is a question; at any rate, the Indiana five under Coach E. S. Dean is likely to prove formidable. J. D. Strickland '30, left forward, has taken third in Conference scoring with 49 points, and the Wildcats will find him hard to stop.

If Iowa maintains its efficient machine play on the floor, it is likely to beat Chicago. This game should be fast as both teams have a tendency to play at a rapid clip. The Maroons are forced to use speed by their lack of height and weight, and they may be able to keep it up longer than Iowa. Coach N. H. Norgren's Midway five looked for a victory at Ohio State last Saturday, and they scored more points than in any "Big Ten" game this season to date, but the short shots and follow-ups of the Buckeyes proved too much for them, 40 to 30. This was Chicago's fifth straight loss. The Hawkeyes kept in shape with a non-Conference affair, defeating Creighton University, 28 to 26.

In the victory over Chicago, G. A. Van Heyde '29, Ohio State center, scored six-field goals. This boosted his position among the individual point makers from fifteenth to sixth, with a total of 45 points. H. A. Ervin '31, new forward, came up with him to show 42 points for a seventh place tie.

The leading individual scorers are:

Player, Position, College	Goals Fld	F'l	Pts
C. C. Murphy, c, Purdue	27	26	80
H. E. Foster, rg, Wisconsin	19	12	50
J. D. Strickland, lf, Indiana	22	5	49
G. W. Harmeson, lf, Purdue	22	3	47
E. F. Tenhopen, lf, Wis.	22	3	47
G. A. Van Heyde, c, Oh. St.	20	5	45
H. A. Ervin, lf, Ohio State	17	8	42
F. L. Wilcox, c, Iowa	14	14	42
G. H. Otterness, rg, Minn.	13	11	37
H. H. Gleichmann, rf, Nwn.	13	10	36
Russell Walter, c, Norwstn.	14	6	34
V. J. Gist, c, Chicago	13	7	33
J. E. Truskowski, rf, Mich.	13	7	33
R. M. McCracken, c, Indiana	12	9	33
J. D. Howe, rf, Illinois	12	6	30
L. L. Nelson, lf, Iowa	9	12	30

MISSOURI FIVE DOWNS IOWA STATE EASILY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—The University of Missouri overwhelmed the Iowa State College basketball team here, Tuesday night, 29 to 19, in a game that alternately dragged and sparkled. The result of the game, however, never stood in doubt, as the Missouri team took the lead from the beginning and was ahead, 18 to 9 at the half. M. S. Craig '30, Missouri right guard, led in the scoring honors with four field goals to his credit. Late in the game, Coach L. E. Menze shifted his lineup, taking out G. W. Woods '30, center, and substituting F. J. Ludwig '29 in an effort to get better breaks against Missouri's tall center.

MISSOURI		IOWA STATE
Morgan, lf.	rg.	Hitch
Welsh, Ruble, rf.	lg.	Tudi
Baker, c.	c.	Woods, Ludwig
Roach, lg.	rf.	Laude, Taylor
Craig, rg.	lf.	Taylor, Ludwig

Score—University of Missouri 29, Iowa State College 19. Goals from floor—Craig 4, Welsh 3, Roach 3, Morgan 2, Ruble for Missouri; Ludwig 3, Lande 3, Hitch 2, Woods for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Morgan, Welsh, Roach for Missouri; Laude for Iowa State. Referee—V. S. Eagan, Grinnell. Umpire—Taylor, Fairmont. Time—Two 20m. periods.

CUTLER TO REFEREE

NEW YORK (AP)—By unanimous vote of the players and members of the National Billiard Association tournament committee, Albert Cutler was named Tuesday to referee all games in the world's championship 18.2 balk-line tournament, which starts Monday night at the Level Club. Edouard Horemans of Belgium, the champion, will appear in the first game against Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan. Two games will be played Tuesday with Jacob Schaefer opposing either Eric Hagenlacher of Germany or Felix Orange of France, and Welker Cochran appearing in the other contest.

GOSLING WINS MEDAL HONORS

HAMILTON, Bermuda—A. C. M. Gosling of Toronto began the defense of his Bermuda amateur golf championship here by winning the medal in the 18-hole qualifying round. Playing over the Riddels' Bay course with a wind of galelike proportions blowing, Gosling, after requiring 42 for the first nine holes, came home with a 31, three under par. Gosling's total of 73 gave him the medal by four strokes. H. C. Fownes 2d of Pittsburgh, son of W. C. Fownes Jr., former president of the United States Golf Association, was second with 42, 35—77, and J. H. Beavis of England third.

BARNARD NOT TO MAKE TOUR

CHICAGO (AP)—Because the

Fashions and Dressmaking

Flounces, Frills and Furbelows

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

FLOUNCES, frills, and furbelows, soft lace at the neck and wrists, long, graceful droops on evening frocks, sparkling beads and glittering sequins, tassels, bowknots and ribbons, verily woman's dress is growing more elaborate and more feminine by the minute! Even with the skirts just covering the knee and the waist-line a wee bit lower than its natural position, no one can fail to recognize the vast difference between the frocks of today and those of even two or three years ago. As a matter of fact, the frocks of the present moment are quite as elaborate as those of the pre-war period and at the same time, infinitely more becoming, for there isn't the fussiness and "bunchiness" in the present-day arrangement of frills and flounces and furbelows that there was in those of the late Victorian or Edwardian era. The vogue of the slim silhouette is responsible for this, for whatever flounces or frills are used on frocks or coats, these are never placed above the hip-line and except in rare cases, they "hug the figure" so to speak.

Rows of fine tucks, incrusted bands of the material of the frock, or flat rows of narrow silk braid are the only decoration on the bodices of day-time frocks, with the exception of white, beige or putty-colored collar, and cuffs or chemisette. The return of this becoming trimming at the neck and wrists is conspicuous in the collections of all the great dressmaking houses. For afternoon frocks of velvet, silk crêpe or crêpe-satin, creamy lace is almost universally used, although Worth is showing lovely gowns of velvet and of moiré which have deep collars and cuffs of cream-colored georgette, either scalloped at the edge or with an edging of old-fashioned rick-rack braid. As a rule, georgette forms the collars and cuffs of woolen frocks for street or sports wear in putty, beige or white, and Patou uses rounded chemisettes of georgette in these colors on his latest sweaters of tricot and jersey. A heavy white silk, which is called "silk piqué," is also used for round collars and deep cavalier cuffs, which are usually scalloped at the edge.

Tassels, Bows and Bands

Tassels are used by Worth on every type of frock, from sports to evening gowns, in both silk and fine wool, usually in pairs, one hanging from the side of the neck and the other from the waistline. Chanel is also fond of this type of decoration, and several of the jersey sports and street frocks in her present collection have a vertical row of little tassels of the same material down one side of both the bodice and skirt. Bowknots are extremely popular, used in all manner of ways, in all kinds of material. The writer has recently seen a smart coat of navy-blue moussecla which had two wide incrusted bands of the same material, one just above the normal waistline and the other halfway down the skirt, and which were tied in bowknots, also incrusted, in the middle of the back. A house which specializes in strictly tailored costumes has a suit of midnight blue woolen material, which has a skirt made with a group of inverted pleats on either side, stitched down halfway and with a perky little bowknot of the material standing out at the end of the stitching, and two of the same little bows at the back of the jacket. The bowknot has long been a favorite form of decoration with Mlle. Chanel, who uses them each season in a slightly different manner on all kinds of frocks, sometimes sewed flat to the gown and sometimes standing out in butterfly effect.

One sometimes wonders how the dressmakers ever achieved variety in plain street and afternoon frocks before they conceived the idea of the incrusted band. At the present moment this is, without question, the most universal form of decoration. It is especially conspicuous in frocks of crêpe-satin, in which both sides of the material are used. As a rule, the frock itself is of the shiny satin side of the goods and the bands, which are its only ornamentation, are of the dull crêpy side. These bands are arranged in any number of ways, but always with the idea of carrying out the line of the slim silhouette. In smooth woolen materials, such as broadcloth, they are cut a different way of the goods from the garment itself and in plaid or checked materials they are on the bias. The sketch, which shows a model from the last collection of Paul Caret, illustrates the use of bias bands on a street costume of fine gray checked tweed. It will be seen that these bands are used not only on the long straight coat and the tailored skirt, but also at the waistline of the soft blouse of gray-green crêpe-de-chine. When one realizes that in the majority of the dressmaking houses of Paris all these bands, as well as the rows and rows of fine tucks, are sewn by hand, one has a faint idea of the hours of work which go to the making of a French frock.

Elaborate Skirts

As has been said, very little trimming is used on the bodices of the new frocks, but the skirts are quite a different story, for they are composed of circular flounces, fine pleatings, straight tiers which ripple into fullness at the sides or back, godets and volants arranged in a hundred different ways. As a rule, the "fireworks," so to speak, are all at the back of the skirt, sometimes (but these are extreme cases) giving almost the effect of the old-fashioned bustle. Two straight tiers of material often form the front of the skirt and become circular flounces which are arranged in a jabot or cascade effect at the back. A favorite mode for lace dinner or evening frocks is a skirt composed of two ruffles, one of which is carried to one shoulder at the back.

Finely pleated flounces which the French call "plisse" are still in favor, but it is rarely that one sees the plissé skirt which was so popular several seasons ago. An interesting skirt in the new Patou collection is of beige-and-black printed crêpe-de-chine, made with a straight plissé front with several curving bands of black crêpe and two plissé flounces at the back rounded at the edge and bordered with the same narrow band of black, which carry out the same curving lines. Narrow pleating is used at the edge of circular flounces or plain bands, and one designer uses a narrow pleated edge crêpe-de-chine in two colors at the bottom of the jumper of her two-piece sports suits, and also at the neck and wrists. Piping in plain colors is used on frocks of figured material, especially those of foulards and printed crêpe-de-chines, taking the place of the wider bands which were used on frocks of these materials last season. Street frocks of tweed, kasha or other woolen materials are often piped on both the bodice and skirt. The writer has in mind a trig, strictly tailored frock of beige tweed, which had piping of tobacco-brown in diagonal lines on both the bodice and skirt and a tobacco-brown suède belt around the almost normal waist-line; and another in a checked black-and-white silk-and-wool material, which was discreetly piped with lacquer-red, a line encircling the rounded chemisette of white georgette and accenting the godets on the skirt. This dress was worn with a wide belt of the same bright shade of patent leather, as the final note.

Travel Suits That Also Look Well in Town

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

THE demand of the moment is for a suit that will serve many purposes, that will be sufficiently trim to look at ease in town, and yet practical enough for country occasions or for traveling. What is needed, in fact, is a combination of French chic with the sterner qualities of English country clothes. Several outfits seen recently at the London house of Callot Soeurs achieve this rather difficult feat.

For the first suit examined, fashioned of a long cape with a matching dress underneath, a warm but excellently soft and supple woolen material had been chosen. It was reversible, the one side being plain beige, the other having all over the surface a fine broken line in dark brown. The back of the cape hung straight, the shoulders fitted closely, the front was flared, and the upstanding military collar continued in front in two long strips which crossed over the chest and buttoned inside the cape at the back. The lines of the cape reappeared in the skirt of the dress, which hung straight at the back and had a flared front. The patterned side of the material had been used for the whole outfit excepting for the turned-down collar and revers of the dress, where the plain side appeared in contrast. A narrow brown leather belt went round the hips and brown leather bound the cuffs. There was something irresistibly gallant about this outfit, due, perhaps, to the masterly cut of the cape.

Surprises

The second suit held an element of surprise. At a first glance it seemed to be a short jacket and skirt, the jacket with rounded corners like a man's lounge suit. But when the jacket was removed, the skirt was seen to be the lower half of a frock, and the fringed muffler a long scarf collar, which had been folded round the throat. In the house, this could be untwisted and allowed to hang down on either side of the "V" neck. The skirt and jacket were in fine brown cloth, the bodice and scarf in softest angora wool, patterned with stripes in delicate Persian colorings.

With a simple frock in honey-colored crepella went, in a third suit, a straight coat with raglan sleeves in coarse Cumberland tweed. A long roll collar of lynx and a lining of golden-brown satin were added to the coat, and a broad leather belt in the same golden brown as the satin lining brought the dress into relationship.

An amusing device for keeping the throat warm was seen in one of the sports outfits. To an upstanding collar of angora wool, which buttoned at the side, was added a long flap of the same material. This "vest" went with a matching jumper, the flap tucking inside the round neck opening, and it could be added or detached according to the need of the moment.

Beige and Jade

A tweed-suit, woolen-jumper outfit is all very well out of doors, but in the house it may be too warm. To solve this problem, Callot Soeurs have designed a light-weight tweed suit with a georgette jumper. The jumper tones with the subdued coloring of the tweed, and is cut on strictly tailored lines—the only decoration being a series of plain tucks—but the lighter jumper makes the suit charming enough and cool enough to be worn at tea after a railway journey or a round of golf.

An unusual jersey suit in beige and jade consisted of frock and short jacket. The box-pleated skirt appeared to be entirely beige until the wearer walked, then, as the pleats opened, their jade linings flashed in and out. A two-inch inset strip of green dipped from the shoulders of the jumper in a "V" at the front and a square at the back, thus simulating a sailor collar, and where the strips met in front they were set free, knotted and allowed to hang in a long-ended sailor's tie.

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Doris

Mary Pickford Wearing a Frock of Light Blue Kasha by Jean Patou.

Gay Colors for Dull Days

THE problem of children's nursery and play dresses is greatly simplified in these days by the quantities of dainty voiles, wool challis, cotton broadcloths and the printed linens that are being used.

While snowflakes whirl and tumble outside, baby brother and sister, and tiny friends, are snug in their playroom dressed in colors that would brighten up the dullest of winter days.

At the left of the group pictured is a bloomer costume of cotton broadcloth. It makes a charming model in white and green, white and pink or blue, also in two shades of rose, peach or yellow. The deeper shade stops midway between elbow and shoulder, and the full raglan sleeves and tight cuffs present a quaint peasant effect. Edged with a leaf-design braid that is also added to the tiny pockets and around the front yoke, and with a Peter Pan collar, this is an adorable little dress.

Next to its wearer sits a small girl in a costume of green jersey. The skirt is very short and has three or four pin tucks down either side giving the effect of pleats, but saving one the actual annoyance that they are to keep in press. A high turnover collar and tight cuffs complete a most becoming and warm outfit for winter.

Sitting tailor-wise on the floor, is a little fellow quite unconscious of the fact that he is garbed in the latest mode of the day. The jacket is of wool in rose, blue or green, and has a fine black line running through, which tends to give it a checkered appearance. It is edged on the cuffs, open sport collar, down the center front and around the waist in white. The shorts are in a lighter shade of whatever color is chosen for the jacket.

At the right we see young brother in a two-piece woolen suit, with striped tunic and plain shorts. The tunic is in navy, tan or green with white stripes; the shorts are plain, matching the colored stripe.

Beside him is a petite scholar of great wisdom and learning, dressed in a dainty cotton print. Here, also, is a bloomer dress, which is made quite full by having three large box pleats from shoulder to hem. Adapted in blue, peach or green, with a gay little design in it, and white detachable collar and cuffs, embroidered in a key design, it is a charming costume for younger children.

All of these dresses could be made very smart in more ornate cloths, such as velveteens, challis, embroidered voiles, pongees or batiste.

Dainty detachable collars and cuffs always make a dress look spic and span. Mothers are wise who have many of these ready to snap on at a moment's notice.

A Group of Tots Comfortably and Yet Gayly Dressed.

Tricot Bandings

Among ribbon novelties for millinery purposes are the wide tricot bandings, in shaded effects, four and six tones being skillfully grouped to give the best color results, blues, greens and browns having proved the most popular. These shaded tricot bandings are especially designed for the softly folded turbans, a yard and a quarter to a yard and a half of the six-inch banding being sufficient for a turban and a loop or two at the closing. A model is often shown at the ribbon counter, demonstrating to the purchaser how to develop such a turban, also the use of the same tricot for an accompanying scarf, the length depending on the way it is to be worn. This is easily decided by measuring the banding around one's neck and forming an imaginery bow and ends. Two or three of these turban and scarf sets in brilliant shadings have a wonderfully enlivening effect on an otherwise somber costume and are easily tucked away in small space when traveling.

This is not an expensive novelty, as even the six-inch width costs less than $2.50 a yard, while the narrower width is a dollar less. Something similar in effect is a brushed wool banding, used in the same way, and featuring various color combinations in broad stripes. Such banding comes as low as 50 cents a yard, and is in great demand for turbans, hat bands and belts.

HOTEL, Resort and Travel pages appear in the Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements also appear in the general advertising columns on other days.

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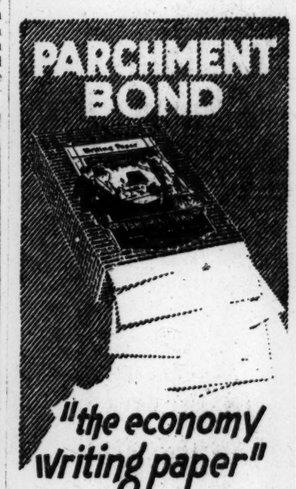

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The Midinette in the Dressmaking World

Paris

THE recent celebration of St. Catherine's Day brings the little Parisian seamstress once more into the limelight. On St. Catherine's Day all the establishments of the dressmakers and milliners in Paris, great and small, close their doors to the public and mirth and gayety reign in the workrooms. The "Catherinettes," as the seamstresses are called, wear St. Catherine bonnets, fashioned of colored paper and most original in design and for the most novel there are prizes awarded. Some of the larger dressmaking houses go a step further and provide each midinette with a certain amount of material with which she makes a frock for herself and prizes are awarded for the smartest of these. It was the privilege of the writer to attend the St. Catherine's Day party which Captain Molyneux gave in the ballroom of one of the large hotels for the seamstresses employed in his ateliers. He had presented to each of his Catherinettes a length of chiffon of a color which she chose, of which, without assistance, she cut and made the evening frock worn upon the occasion. The result was really remarkable, for in line and workmanship any one of these chiffon frocks was equal to the effort of a first-class dressmaker.

The little midinette is a familiar character in stories of Parisian life, but it is doubtful if many tourists realize the important part which she plays in the great industry which is known as "Paris Couture." This observer stood with the patron the other day at the window of one of the great dressmaking houses and watched the procession of little seamstresses as they emerged from the doorway at the luncheon hour. "Look, dear lady," exclaimed this celebrated Frenchman, "in those little hands rests the future of Paris couture! It is from the ranks of these young women that the designers, the fitters, the saleswomen and even the patrons of the next generation will come. They will carry on our work and whatever prophecies may be made as to the future of our industry, so long as the midinette remains as she is today, we need not fear for the future of the "grande couture." And we watched them tripping daintily forth, simply dressed but with every detail correct from the jaunty little hat set at just the right angle to their high-heeled shoes, chattering like magpies, some of the more fortunate being joined at the corner by a "bon garcon," whom they kissed on both cheeks without a trace of self-consciousness—all exactly as they have been pictured in novels and stories.

Prevalence of Handwork

It is to these little seamstresses that one owes the touch of handwork and delicate embroidery which make the Paris frock a work of art. The more is seen of Paris clothes, the more one marvels at the amount of handwork which goes to their making. As a matter of fact, in many of the leading houses the sewing machine is used only for sewing up lining or for stitching the strictly tailored garment. We know, for instance, of one atelier in which hundreds of seamstresses are employed, and which boasts of just three sewing machines.

Shirrings and Tuckings

Now that more elaborate clothes have become the mode, there is no end to the fine shirrings and tuckings, the embroidery, the hemstitching and the fagoting, to say nothing of the insertions and incrustations which go to the making of a Paris frock. Among the models which were shown in the last collections, there were scores of frocks in georgette or crêpe-de-chine whose only trimming was rows of openwork, like coarse hemstitching, all, of course, made by hand. All the tiny scallops and sawtooth points which are being used around the bottom of the skirt have a tiny rolled edge stitched by hand. This rolled edge, by the by, has taken the place of the old-fashioned hem, except where hemstitching is used. Rows of wide hemstitching are used in chemisette form, rounded, pointed or square, on the new blouses of crêpe-de-chine, and those intended for dressier wear have insertions of lace buttonhole-stitched on the edges. Tucks are still a popular form of decoration, fine diagonal or horizontal rows often extending from the neck to the hem of a frock, and all run by hand. Narrow incrusted bands, also hand-sewn, are another popular form of decoration. A frock designed by Cheruit, which is an example of this sort of trimming, is of gray-green georgette, made with a circular skirt, an overskirt or tunic with scalloped edge which is cut up in the front nearly to the waist and hangs nearly to the edge of the skirt at the back, and a bolero jacket with the same scalloped edge, which hangs loose at the front, all three "layers," so to speak, as well as the sleeves, being finished about the edge with three narrow incrusted bands of georgette. Reference has been made several times to the popular crêpe-satin frock with incrusted bands of the reverse side of the material, which continues to hold its own. Coats of broadcloth or other smooth woolen materials are also trimmed with incrusted bands cut on the bias of the goods, giving almost the effect of a different material. Frocks of taffetta or the silk crêpes are often edged with the trimming which is known as "chi-chi," which resembles a very coarse lace but is really made of tiny bands of the material of the frock sewed together to form a lacelike pattern. This trimming is a favorite one with several of the leading dressmakers and it is also used a great deal for lingerie.

The amount of work which is put into the evening frocks is even more amazing, for the layers of tulle, or chiffon, or lace which go to make up the skirt of a frock of any one of these materials are all sewed by hand with tiny little rolled edges and often an elaborate design in lace or embroidery on the petticoats, while the bodices are quite as elaborate with delicate flesh-colored foundations and layers of lace or chiffon with insertions and fine tuckings. Paillettes, or sequins, are a favorite decoration for both day and evening frocks, used rather sparsely on the former and with great prodigality on the latter, and every one of these is sewn on by hand and the thread fastened securely after each. A turn-over collar, round or pointed in shape with a bow or a knot with two long ends covered with little sequins, is used by several of the designers on frocks of silk or crêpe-de-chine. Mme. Lanvin has an afternoon frock of beige crêpe-romain which has a flat band embroidered in gold sequins extending around the neck and halfway down the front of the bodice with a triangular piece of the same sequin embroidery set in the lower part of the sleeve. Mme. Lanvin is very fond of this form of decoration, and uses it on many of her evening frocks, as well as for jackets and kerchiefs of net or georgette worn over plain gowns of chiffon or georgette. One of the most successful evening frocks in her last collection was of black taffeta made with a full skirt which dipped to the floor at the back, and a bodice which had a full skirt or peplum standing out around the hips heavily embroidered with tiny silver sequins and tied in a stiff bow in the middle of the front.

Little Rhinestones

Little rhinestones, whose professional name is "strasse," are perhaps the most popular form of embroidery for the evening frock, and are always applied by hand. A band which resembles a necklace, embroidered about the low neck of an evening frock with a pendant of the embroidery in the front is often used on frocks of black or navy blue georgette or chiffon. Mme. Tollmann uses it most successfully on a dinner frock of bottle-green georgette. A single row of larger stones often outlines the V- or U-shaped neck of a frock of black velvet, taffeta or satin, relieving its somberness and making it decidedly more becoming to the average woman.

Hand-beaded bodices are very much in vogue worn with skirts of tulle, satin or taffeta. For the lighter colored frocks these are in pearls, crystal tubes, strasse or a combination of these stones, but for the black frock jet is universally used, sometimes with a glitter of rhinestones here and there but usually all in black.

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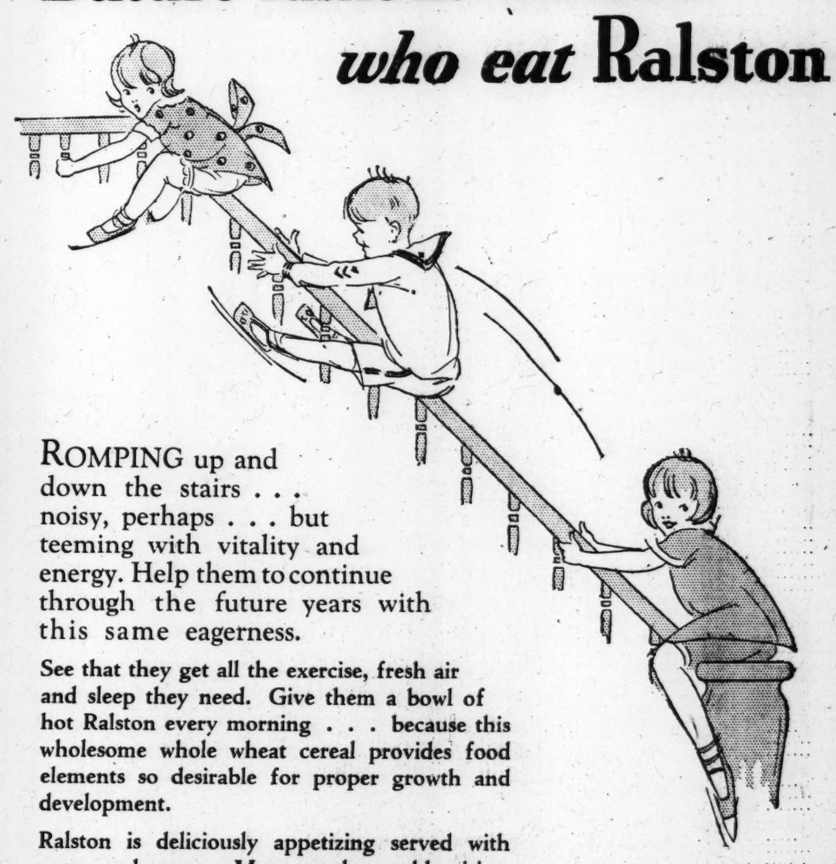

ROMPING up and down the stairs . . . noisy, perhaps . . . but teeming with vitality and energy. Help them to continue through the future years with this same eagerness.

See that they get all the exercise, fresh air and sleep they need. Give them a bowl of hot Ralston every morning . . . because this wholesome whole wheat cereal provides food elements so desirable for proper growth and development.

Ralston is deliciously appetizing served with sugar and cream. Many mothers add raisins, nuts, chopped dates or figs for variety.

The zestful sun-ripened whole wheat flavor of Ralston awakens early morning appetites to a hearty, filling breakfast. Why not serve it tomorrow morning? It's very easily prepared in a few minutes.

Try This Menu Tomorrow

Cherries
Ralston with Chopped Dates
Poached Egg on *Ry-Krisp
Milk Cocoa

*RY-KRISP is a wafer of entire rye, flaked and twice baked. A crunchy treat—delicious toasted and buttered. A delightful change when served with salads, soups, etc. Another Checkerboard Product.

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STOCK MARKET GENERAL TONE IS UNSETTLED

Public Utilities Again in Limelight—Irregular Price Course

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was extremely unsettled today as call money rose to 8 per cent for the first time since the middle of the month. A score of important issues lost about 2 to 6 points, but strong buying continued in the utilities, lifting several to new high levels.

Call money renewed at 7, and was lifted to 8 in the early afternoon. Calling of loans was slight, but replacement funds were scarce.

The peak of the month-end money strain is not expected until tomorrow, and, although the banks are in fairly good positions at the Federal Reserve Bank, they appeared reluctant to increase their borrowings to support the market. Fears of 10 per cent money tomorrow became pronounced.

Other unsettling factors were the selling of U. S. Steel, which yielded 3 points by holders who were disappointed that no extra dividend was declared yesterday, and uneasiness over the possibility tomorrow of an increase in the Bank of England's rediscount rate to stop the flow of gold to New York.

The day's business news was largely favorable, but failed to strengthen the market. Iron Trade described the month as "undoubtedly the best January in the history of the iron and steel industry from the standpoint of production."

Iron Age was more conservative, saying that expanding demands for railroad, automobile and structural steel had "strengthened the industry as January draws to a close."

North American Company and American Telephone rose about 6 points each to new peaks, but irregularity cropped out in the utility division, as some commission houses warned their customers that the advance in this group seemed to be proceeding at a rather too rapid pace. Consolidated Gas and Western Union lost 2 and 3 points.

International Silver mounted 13¼ points, and Jewel Tea, Montgomery Ward, Burroughs, Warner Brothers and Commercial Solvents 3 to 5 points. Seaboard Oil lost 5, while Indian Refining, Canadian Pacific, National Bellas Hess, Electric Auto Lite, International Harvester, Chrysler, Westinghouse Electric, Canadian Pacific and Johns Manville were among issues receiving 2 to 4 points.

Unusual buying of utilities continued during the last hour, American & Foreign Power and American Power & Light crossing 95 and 120 to new peaks. Pacific Lighting jumped 8 points. General Electric climbed 11 points to a new top above 258, and Westinghouse Electric mounted to a new record price at 160. United States Steel, Chrysler and numerous other important issues, however, encountered steady selling pressure. The close was irregular. Total sales approximated 4,300,000 shares.

Sterling cables opened unchanged at $4.84 29-32, but the Spanish peseta dropped nearly 1-3 of a cent to 16 cents on the threatened military revolt in Spain.

Public Service of New Jersey 4½s and International Telephone convertible 4½s advanced to new highs in dull early trading in today's bond market in sympathy with advances in utilities in the stock market. There was some profit-taking in the speculative groups.

Public Service 4½s reached 204½, a jump of 2¾ points, while International Telephone touched 117½. American Telephone debenture 5½s showed improvement in sympathy with the stock.

U. S. Steel sinking fund 5s slumped 1¼ points on failure of directors to order their redemption. International Cement 5s sold off under profit-taking, and Anaconda Copper 7s dropped 1½ points. Colon Oil 6s were weak on further reports of increased oil production.

St. Paul adjustment 5s, in the quiet rail list, improved fractionally on a light demand.

Pirelli 7s sold off fractionally in the irregular foreign list. Fears of an advance in the London rediscount rate there was reflected in the decline of British United Kingdom 5½s.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	19.70	19.73	19.62	19.70	19.78
May	19.70	19.74	19.63	19.71	19.97
July	19.38	19.41	19.31	19.36	19.47
Oct. (old)	19.25	19.25	19.15	19.15	19.35
Oct. (new)	19.10	19.10	18.98	19.02	19.16
Dec.	19.14	19.14	19.04	19.05	19.25

Spots 19.95, down 10.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	19.04	19.10	18.98	19.05	19.12
May	19.10	19.14	19.02	19.09	19.16
July	19.10	19.11	19.00	19.08	19.15

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	19.17	19.20	19.10	19.15	19.27
May	19.20	19.20	19.12	19.18	19.30
Oct.	19.19	19.20	19.13	19.16	19.29
	18.93	18.93	18.88	18.88	18.99

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Jan	10.10	10.12	10.07	10.08	10.18
Mar	10.19	10.20	10.11	10.12	10.26
May	10.17	10.27	10.18	10.18	10.32
July	10.24	10.25	10.17	10.18	10.31
Oct	10.10	10.10	10.03	10.03	10.16
Dec	10.05	10.05	10.01	10.01	10.13

Spots 10.34, down 10 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales (British), 5000; (American), 3300.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.22¾	1.24¼	1.22½	1.24⅛
May	1.26	1.27½	1.25⅞	1.27½
July	1.27½	1.29½	1.27½	1.29⅜

Corn

March	.96¾	.97⅞	.96¾	.97⅜
May	.99¾	1.01	.99¾	1.00⅞
July	1.01⅞	1.03	1.01¾	1.02⅞

Oats

March	.52⅛	.53⅛	.52⅛	.53⅛
May	.52⅝	.53⅝	.52⅝	.53⅝
July	.49⅝	.50⅜	.49⅝	.50⅜

Lard

Jan	11.90	11.92	11.82	11.85
March	12.02	12.02	11.92	11.95
May	12.32	12.35	12.22	12.27

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.28⅞	1.27⅜	1.28⅞	1.27⅜
July	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.28⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.20	1.18½	1.20	1.18
July	1.21½	1.19⅜	1.21½	1.19⅜

THIRD CLASS TRAVEL GAINS

Growing popularity of tourist third cabin accommodations in ocean travel is indicated by International Mercantile Marine Company's report that this class of passengers increased 25,000 last year on all lines over 1927.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝. De Beers 12⅝ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅛@4⅜ per cent; three months 4⅛@4⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.30	Last Jan.29
500 Abitibi	99	49	49½	48⅝
100 Abitibi pf	84	84	84	
210 Ab & Str pf	111	110½	111	
300 Adams Ex	403	397	398	403½
200 Adv-Ru	48½	48	48½	49½
100 Adams M	33	32	33	34
800 Ahumada	4	3⅜	3⅜	4
1000 Air Reduc	109½	107⅜	109	110½
2400 Ajax Rub	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
1100 Alaska Jun	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
2800 Allied Ch	273	272	274	272
500 Allis-Chal	189	185	187	189½
1700 Allis rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000 Amerada	32½	31½	31½	32⅝
400 Am Ag Ch	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
600 Am Ag C pf	70	68⅞	68⅞	70
140 Am Bk N pf	61	60	60	
100 Am Pect S	19	19	19	
300 Am Bosch	42⅞	42½	42⅞	43½
1000 Am Brake	49¾	49	49	49⅞
1800 Am Br Bov	19¼	18¼	18¼	19
20 Am Br B pf	71	71	71	68⅝
17700 Am Can	111⅜	109½	110⅜	111⅜
200 Am Car & F	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	98½
1800 Am Chicle	56⅝	55¾	56¼	55½
400 Am En Til	90½	89⅞	90	88
22000 Am & FPw	96⅝	90	96⅝	89½
1500 Am&Fr 2 pf	100½	99⅞	100½	100⅝
48 Am N O 1pf	96	94⅞	94⅞	96
100 Am Hide pf	33	33	33	33
1800 Am Ice	40½	39½	39½	40¼
3000 Am Int Crp	146¼	142½	146¾	143
2000 Am Int M	74	71¾	73½	71⅞
600 Am La Fr	75⅝	74½	74½	74½
100 Am P&L 5%	75¾	75¾	75¾	75⅞
300 Am Loco	118	117	117	118⅝
42900 Am Metals	69	68	68	69
400 Am Met 6%	124½	124	124	124
100 Am P&L sta	81½	81	81	81½
1300 Am Piano	17⅜	15	16	15⅜
650 Am Piano pf	54½	49	54½	48
27400 Am Pw&Lt	120	111½	119	114
400 Am P&L 6%	101	101	101	101
1200 Am Radiat	202	200¾	201	201¼
300 Am Ry Ex	140½	138	138½	138
400 Am Republic	54	52⅞	52⅞	54
14800 Am S Razor	74½	71½	73⅞	71½
200 Am Seating	35½	34⅜	35½	34½
600 Am Ship	41	37⅝	41	38⅝
3100 Am Smelt	116¼	114½	114½	115⅞
100 Am Smelt pf	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅞
800 Am Stl Fnd	72½	71¼	71¼	72⅝
90 Am S Fnd pf	110½	112	112	
900 Am Sugar	92¼	91⅛	91¾	93¼
300 Am Sug pf	110⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞
46960 Am T&T	222	216	220	217
400 Am Tvpe	153	151	151	149
10600 Am WWrks	92½	92	92	91¾
400 Am Wool	24	23½	23½	23¾
400 Am Wool pf	51	50¾	50¾	51⅜
1000 Am Writ ct	14⅝	14	14	
400 Am Writ pf ct	43	42½	42½	43
300 Am Zinc	38¾	37½	38¼	38½
300 Am Zinc pf	105	105	105	105
400 Anchor	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	54⅞
18400 Anaconda	132¼	121½	122½	122¾
600 Arch Dan	101	99¾	100	101
2800 Andes Cop	49	48	48¾	49
1300 Armour	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
200 Arm Ill A	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅝
1300 Arm Ill B	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
400 Assd Cons	36⅜	36	36⅜	36
100 Art Metals	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2000 Asso DG	74	73⅝	74	73⅝
200 Asso DG 2pf	110	110	110	
90 Asso Oil	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45¼
2600 Atchison	202¾	199¾	202	199
200 Atchison pf	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¾
2500 Atch rts	2¼	2	2	
50 Atl Gf&WI	38¾	37½	37½	37⅝
8600 Atl Refin	55¾	54½	55⅜	54½
50 Atl Refin pf	110	110	110	
900 Atlas Powd	167	165	166	166
100 Austin N	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
100 Aust Cred	64	64	64	64
300 Auto Sales	23¾	23	23	23¼
400 Auto Sal pf	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	38½
400 Aut Strop A	45	44	44	
20 Baldwin pf	117	117	117	118
18300 Balt & Ohio	123¾	121¾	123½	121⅞
20 Bamber pf	110	109¾	110	109¾
700 Bangor & A	68¼	66¾	68¼	66¾
200 Barker Bros	32½	32½	32½	33
200 Barnet	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
10800 Barnsdall A	42⅝	40⅜	42½	40⅝
100 Barnsdall B	40	40	40	
2500 Bayuk Cig	23	22¾	22¾	23
100 Beechnut	92¾	92¼	92¼	90
5300 Beth Steel	83¾	82¾	83	83⅜
400 Beth Stl pf	122	122	122	122
600 Bloom'dale	51½	50½	50½	50⅜
100 Booth F 1pf	55	55	55	53⅛
700 Borden	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
15000 Briggs	194¼	193	193	193¼
400 Brit Steel	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1500 Brit Stl 2pf	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜
1400 Brockway	68	67⅞	67⅞	68
22000 Br Man Tr	80⅞	78	80	78
200 Br Man pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	
300 Br Un Gas	190¼	196½	198½	198¼
500 Bruns Balke	50¼	50½	50½	51¼
1000 Bruns Term	38	37½	37½	38
600 Bucyrus	37⅞	37½	37½	38
500 Bucy cv pf	39¾	39¼	39¼	38
29 Buff&Sus pf	46¾	45⅝	46¼	46⅜
200 Burns Br B	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
2300 Burroughs	25¾	32	32	
3800 Bush Term	80	78½	79½	78
10 Bush T deb	108½	108½	108½	108¼
10 Bush Bldg pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
1500 Butler Bros	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
200 Butte&Sup	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1500 Butterick	35	35	35	35⅜
400 By Prod Co	124¼	119¾	119¾	123
180 Byers pf	115	115	115	115
1500 Byers rts	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	14
800 Cal Pack	75	74⅝	75	75¼
700 Callahan	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
700 Cal&Ariz	23¾	22	23⅜	23⅜
2800 Cal & Hecla	52⅞	51⅜	51⅜	52⅞
100 CannonMills	45	45	45	45½
700 Canada Dry	79	78	79	78¾
6500 Can Pac	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
10 CaroC&O sta	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
200 Case Thresh	470	468	469	470
100 Cav Dobbs	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
6500 Cen Alloy	48¾	48¼	48¼	49
20 Cen Alloy pf	112	112	112	112
3800 Cen Aguirre	48¾	48	48	48
100 Cen of NJ	325	325	325	325
2200 Centrox	78¼	75⅝	77⅝	75⅝
2300 Cerro de P	103⅞	102⅜	103⅛	103
800 Cert-Teed	25	24⅞	25	25
100 Cert-Teed pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	78
2900 Certo Corp	91½	89	91	87⅜
1900 Ches Corp	83⅞	82¼	83	83⅜
1100 Ches & Ohio	215¼	213½	215	213
400 Chi&Alton	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
200 Chi&Alt pf	20¼	20	20	20
2200 Chi&E Ill pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	60½
2200 Chi Gt West	21⅝	21	21⅝	21⅝
7100 Chi Gt W pf	58⅜	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝
1100 ChiM&StP	36½	35¾	36¼	36½
1900 ChiM&SP pf	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛	58⅜
1900 Chi&NW	88¾	88	88¾	88½
100 Chi Pneu	34½	34½	34½	33½
800 Chi Pneu pf	55⅜	55	55	
1300 Chi RI	24⅞	23⅝	24	23⅝
200 Chick Cot O	46¾	46¾	46¾	46½
1400 Childs	56⅛	52¾	53	56½
20060 Chile Cop	89½	88⅜	89	89⅜
66000 Chrysler	118½	114	115	117½
200 City Ice	62¾	62½	62½	62½
50 City Stor A	50	50	50	
200 City S M rts	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
10 Clev & Pitts	79½	79½	79½	79½
400 City Stor pf	94	94	94	94
500 Cluett Pbdy	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
10 Cluett P pf	114	114	114	114
300 Coca-Cola	171¼	170¾	171	171
1100 Collins & A	53¼	52½	53	53¾
2000 Colo E&I	75	73½	73½	74
3000 Cal G n wi	64	61¾	64	61¾
3200 Col Gas	155	150½	155	149½
100 Col Gas pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
800 Cal Carbon	137½	135	135	136¼
34200 Col Graph	76¾	74½	76	77¼
1400 Com Cred	53⅞	51¾	51¾	53
300 Com Cr 1 pf	104	103⅛	103⅛	104
100 Com Cr pf B	27½	27	27½	27⅜
4200 Com Cr rts	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
4000 Com Inv Tr	192½	187	187½	190
1900 Com Inv w	57½	56	56¼	57⅜
900 Com Sol	246½	242	242½	243¼
1000 Comth Pw	132	128½	131⅜	131⅞
100 Conde Nast	91	91	91	90¼
17000 Congoleum	33¼	31⅜	32	33
200 Conley T st	1¼	1¼	1¼	
900 Con Film pf	28	27⅝	27⅝	28
46900 Con Gas	117½	114¼	116⅞	116¼
1500 Con Gas pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼
300 Con Rv Cpf	68¼	67	67	68½
2600 Con Textile	5⅛	4⅞	5	
200 Container A	21	20½	20½	20⅝
500 Container B	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
1100 Cont Bak A	59	58	58⅜	58⅜
3000 Cont Bak B	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
500 Cont Bak pf	94	93¾	93¾	94
1900 Cont Can	63½	62⅞	63¼	63⅜
800 Cont Ins	90⅛	90	90	90
24900 Cont Mot	24⅝	23½	24	24⅜
500 Corn Prd	88	87⅛	87⅜	88⅝
18000 Corn Pd A	77½	74	74	77⅝
100 Crown 1 pf	100	100	100	100
1400 Crucible	89⅜	86½	86½	88⅜
800 Cuba Cane	7⅜	5	5	5
300 Cuba C pf	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
100 Cuba Co	22½	22½	22½	22½
100 Cuba Rv pf	78	78	78	78
400 Cuba Am S	16	16	16	16
1100 Cudahy	62⅞	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
500 Cudahy rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2100 Curtiss	15½	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
200 Cutler	63	63	63	63¼
800 Cuyamel Fr	75	74⅛	74⅜	75
11200 Davison	68	66	66⅜	67½
30 Deere pf	125	125	125	125⅜
4300 Del & Hud	206	203⅜	205	206¼
200 Del Lac&W	127	127	127	127
100 Denv RG pf	58	58½	58½	57
1300 Det Edison	247	242	242	242
400 Devoe&R A	57	56½	57	57
200 Diamond M	159	157	159	159½
200 Dome Mines	24	23¾	23¾	24
600 Duplan S	95	93	95	93
200 Du So Sh pf	55	28¾	28¾	28¾
9500 Dupont n	196¼	171	173	176
30 Durham pf	37¾	37	37¾	
100 East Kodak	183	181¾	181¾	183¾
10 East Kod pf	127	127	127	
13400 Eaton Axle	74	72½	72¾	73
100 Eitingon	37½	37½	37½	37½
100 Eitingon pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
7500 Elec Auto L	166¼	163	164	166½
1800 Elec Boat	14⅞	14	14¼	14
31300 Elec P&L	64⅝	60	63⅝	61¾
300 ElecP&L pf	108	107⅞	108	107⅞
4100 Elec Sto Bat	86⅜	85¼	85¼	86
100 Elk Horn	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
30 Emporium	28	28	28	
800 End John	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	78¼
17700 Eng P S	60⅛	59	59⅞	60

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.30	Last Jan.29
3600 Eng P S pf	100	98	99	99½
1300 Equit Bldg	32⅝	32	32	32⅝
20 Equit Trust	510	510	510	500
6300 Erie	69⅝	68⅜	69	69¼
300 Erie 1 pf	62⅛	61¾	62	62
400 Eureka Vac	45	45	45	45¼
2200 Fairb Morse	51	49⅜	49⅞	49½
2000 Fed Lt & T	86	84½	85	86
100 Fed M&S	265	265	265	270
100 Fed Mtr T	18⅞	18½	18½	19
200 Filenes	92	92	92	92
200 Fidelity Tr	102¾	102	102	102½
100 First NP1pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	
2400 First Nat St	67¾	66⅝	66⅝	68
6800 Fisk Rub	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17⅜
200 Fisk 1 pf cv	77½	77½	77½	78⅛
3200 Fleischm'n	78½	77⅞	77⅞	78⅛
200 Florsheim	22	22	22	22
1300 Fox A	97	92	92	51½
100 Follansbee	64½	64½	95¾	94⅝
20 Fr-Sm pf	110	110	110	64½
3300 Freept Tx	52	50½	50⅞	52¼
14800 Gabriel A	29¼	26¾	29¼	26
90200 Gardner M	21½	20¾	20¾	257⅜
2300 Gen Am Tk	96⅞	95⅜	96	183¾
1100 Gen Asph	52	52	52	51½
200 Gen Asph pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	115
500 Gen Cable	49	46⅝	48⅜	46½
500 Gen Cab A	80	57⅞	99	98⅜
13600 Gen Elec	260	246	255¼	247½
700 Gen Elec Sp	111½	111¼	111½	111½
1200 Gen Mills	87	86⅜	86¼	87
200 Gen G&E	83	81	81	81
58000 Gen Mot n	82⅝	80	80	80
100 Gen Mot 7%	125½	125¼	125¾	125¾
200 Gen O Ad ct	34	33½	34	33¾
1800 Gen Ry Sig	99¾	97½	97⅝	98
2200 Gen Refrac	81½	81	81	81
3400 Gillette	122	120¾	121⅞	78½
400 Gimbel pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
600 Glidden	42	41	41	42
1700 Graham-P	77⅜	75	75¾	76⅞
400 Graham-P ct	56¾	54½	56⅝	57
1500 Granby	88⅜	87	87	46½
200 Grant	125½	125	125	87¾
1400 Grand Stores	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79
200 Grand Union	28	27	28	26¾
500 Grand Un pf	58	57	58	57
300 Grt Nor pf	109	108	108⅝	109
7800 Grt Nor Ore	34	33⅛	33⅜	34
1100 Grt W Sug	42½	41¾	41¾	42
10 Grt WSu pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	118
4300 Greene-Can	174¾	170½	170½	171½
100 Gulf Mobile	52	52	52	53¾
200 Gulf Steel	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜	72
10 Hack Wt	25¾	25¾	25¾	
20 Hanna B pf	96½	95¾	95¾	95⅜
100 Hartman	24	23½	23½	24
1200 Hartman B	25¾	25½	25½	
400 Havana El	32	32	32	32⅛
200 Hershey Ch	67½	65	67½	
1200 Hershey pf	82¼	81½	82¼	
100 Hoe & Co	18½	18½	18½	
200 Hollander	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
400 Houston Oil	86¾	86¼	86¾	87⅜
1800 Howe So	69	67¾	68¾	68⅜
300 Hud Man	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	53½
300 Hud Man pf	83½	83½	83½	83½
7100 Hahn D St	50½	49⅝	50¼	50¼
7400 Hudson Mot	87¼	86¾	87¼	87¼
300 Hunt C pf	109¾	108¾	109¾	109
8200 Hupp Mot	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¼
1400 Ill Central	147	141	142	141¾
100 Hawiian P	60½	60½	60½	62¾
5300 Ind Oil & G	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	62¾
300 Indian Mot	23	23	23	
20900 Indian Refin	36	32½	32½	32⅞
17600 Indian Re	34	31	34	36⅞
100 Ingersoll R	130	130	130	
3600 Inland St	89¾	88½	89	88
200 Ind Rayon	128	128	128	125
1600 Inspiration	46½	46	46¼	46½
2100 Interboro R	56¾	54¾	55	55¾
1400 Intercon Rub	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1100 Int Agri	18⅝	16⅜	16⅜	17¼
1700 Int Business	153¾	152¾	154½	153
300 Int D Stor	81	80	80	80¼
2000 Int Cement	95⅜	93⅝	94⅜	95
9400 Int Comb	82½	80½	80½	80½
10000 Int Pap rts	2⅞	2	2⅜	2
7800 Int Harv	112⅜	110⅛	111	113½
300 Int Harv pf	144	144	144	
3800 Int P&P A	34½	33	34	33
400 Int Match pf	95½	93	94⅜	94⅞
1200 Int M Mar	6⅞	6	6	6
1200 Int MMar pf	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37½
1800 Int P&P B	22½	21½	22¼	21⅝
28900 Int P&P C	16¼	15⅞	16	14⅝
1200 Int Paper	70	67	69¾	65¼
1200 Int Pap pf	90	90	90⅞	90
200 Int Rys	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
50 Int Rys pf	79	79	79	79¼
250 Int Salt	76	74¾	75	73
1200 Int Rys ct	58	55	58	56⅝
1200 Int Silver	147⅜	136	143	
3600 Int Tel & T	307⅜	307⅜	307⅜	30
100 Intertype	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
100 Iowa Cen	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
500 Island Crk	56⅞	56	56	56½
100 Int Print pf	105⅛	104	105⅛	
300 Int Print	61½	60¾	60¾	62
3600 Jewel Tea	156	152¾	155	150
20 Johns M pf	120	120	120	120
8300 Johns Man	229¼	224	229½	228
20 Jones & L pf	120½	120½	120½	121½
1500 Jordan Mot	13¼	12¾	12¾	13⅛
1900 Kayser	113⅜	111½	111⅝	113
400 Kaufmann	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
100 Kelsh Albee	38	38	38	
100 Kelly Alb pf	119	119	119	122
1700 Kelsey Wh	55	53½	53½	54¾
2600 Kelvinator	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
2900 Kolster	66¾	64	65¾	65
7900 Kennecott	154¼	151½	154¼	152⅞
300 Kinney	52¾	51	52¾	51
10 Kinney pf	97⅜	96¾	96¾	97⅜
600 Kraft Cheese	36⅜	35¾	35¾	36
2800 Kresge	86¼	85¾	86	86⅜
10 Kresge pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	
200 Kreg D S	20	20	20	
100 Kress Co	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110½
4200 Kroger	115	113	115	113¼
19000 Kreuger	15⅛	14⅝	15	15¼
100 Lago Oil	28	27¾	27

WOOL MARKET OPERATIONS RATHER QUIET

Prices Steady—Finer Qualities Favored—Scoured Wools a Bit Dearer

Operations in the wool market during the last week have been of a moderate nature.

There has been no outstanding movement in wool, although there seems to have been a fairly general demand in a small way which altogether has accounted for the sale of a fair volume of the staple.

Prices keep fairly steady throughout the list. Manufacturers, spinners and combers complain still of the difficulty of doing business because of the prohibitions of prices. Meanwhile, business moves on a restricted scale and for purely immediate requirements.

The position of the market at the moment is an especially difficult one for the dealer, who between the upper and nether millstones of the manufacturers, on the one hand, and the growers, on the other, suffered a loss on his 1928 operations. It is more than ever necessary for the dealer to buy his wool right this season, after sustaining losses for several seasons.

Heavy Weight Goods Opening

Openings of heavyweight lines thus far made have met with a fair interest in the goods markets and it is believed that the openings of overcoating lines tomorrow will meet with rather more interest than the opening of men's wear suiting lines on the 21st. It is currently understood that the interest being shown in overcoating lines prior to the openings is greater than usual. The manufacturers have carried a fair volume of business over into the new year, against which, it is probably fair to assume they will need to procure a fair weight of raw material.

So far as there has been any feature in the trading in wool in the last week or two, it seems to have favored the finer qualities, although there has been a fairly considerable movement in Montevideo 56s and 58-60s and some 50s super combing skirted and rewound wools at 48@48½c for the two finer qualities, and 45½@46c for the 50s.

Twelve-months Texas wools have been in request, however, on the clean basis of $1.05@1.08 for the most part and up to $1.10, clean basis, for the choicest wools. It is believed that three to four million pounds of these wools have been sold since the first of the year.

There have been some sales of territory fine and fine medium wools mostly in the clean range of $1.05@1.08 for the best wools and $1@1.05 for the short, lower quality fair to good topmaking sorts. Half-blood combing Montana was sold last week in fair weights at about $1.10 or possibly $1.12, clean basis.

Fair Scoured Wool Demand

There has been a fairly general demand for scoured wools for the woolen mills at prices which are often a bit dearer. Fine A pulled scoured wools have been sold at $1.05 and double A's at $1.10@1.13, according to the wool. Peruvian No. 1 scoureds have been sold at 94@95c. East Indies have been sold on the basis of 63c for white Vicaneres in the dirt, duty paid.

Carpet wools have been less active in the last week or two, although prices are maintained very well.

Mohair is quiet in the local market but prices are quoted firm. Some 2000 bags of Turkey wool was reported taken recently for English account in Constantinople at about the equivalent of 24 pence for fair average in Bradford.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5½@5½	5½
Customers' loans	5½@6	7¼
Collateral loans	6 @6½	7¼
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans		
Sixty-ninety days	7½	7½
Four to six months	7½	7½
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	56¾d	56¾d
Bar silver in London	26¾d	26⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$83,000,000	$1,685,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	
Balances	31,000,000	155,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	30,616,632	138,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5 @4⅞
60 days	5⅛@5
90 days	5⅛@5
4 months	5⅛@5
5 months	5⅜@5¼
6 months	5⅜@5¼

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	7
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	9
Dallas	5	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	6½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅞	$4.84⅝		$4.8665
Cables	4.74⅞	4.85		4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅜	.0391		.193
Belgium—belga	.1389½	.1389½		.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛		.193
Germany—mark	.2375½	.2376		.238
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406		.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.02961/2		.2026
Denmark—krone	.2667	.2666		.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01291/4	.01291/4		.193
Holland—florin	.4009	.4009¾		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744⅜	.1744⅜		.1749
Norway—krone	.2665	.2665		.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124		.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445		1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.00603/4		.193
Spain—peseta	.1590	.1633½		.193
Sweden—krona	.2673	.2673		.268
Switz'land—franc	.1923	.1923½		.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01753/4	.01753/4		.193
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.5000	.5000		.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6312½	.6312½		*
India—rupee	.3651	.3648		.4866
Japan—yen	.4530	.4530		.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½		.5678
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.4218	.4218		.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1195	.1195		.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205		.1216
Colombia—peso	.9805	.9805		.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00		4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0273	1.0273		1.0342
Colombia—peso	.9805	.9805		.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00		4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0273	1.0273		1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1919	.1919		.1930
	North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅜	.99⅜		1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9890	.9900		1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4312½	.4312½		.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	116	116
Adams Ex col 4s '48	85	85
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106⅛	106
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	88	88
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	98
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95½	95
Am Ice 5s	90¾	90¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	95	94¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅛	103⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅝	104⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98½	98¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	41033⅛	103⅝
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	197	195
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99	98½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅞	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	92
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74½	74
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93⅜	93⅜
B&O cv 4½s '33	98½	98½
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅞	101⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	92⅜	92⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103½	103½
B&O 5s series D	101½	101⅜
B&O rfg 6s '95	109½	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	83½	93¾
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	134	129¾
Barnsdall 6s' 40 ex-war	99⅝	99⅝
Beldin H 6s '36	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅜	107⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅞	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103½	103¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104¾
Boston & M 5s	97½	97½
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	74½	73⅞
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	91⅛	91⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104⅝	104⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100⅜	100⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	98
Bklyn Queens Sub con 5s	75	75
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 1st	81¾	81¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	396	396
Buff R & P 4½s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103¼	103¼
By Prod 5½s '45	101⅜	101⅜
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¼	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¼	95⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	112¼	112¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	116⅜	116⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	84¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅜	97⅜
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102¼
Cen R R N J 5s reg	109	103
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	110	110
Cen South con 5s '62	105	105
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅜	102¼
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	91⅜	91⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	79½	79½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Ches & O RA 2d 4s '89	83	82⅞
Chi B & Q 4s lll div '49	93½	92⅝
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98	97⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	83⅜	81⅜
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	83⅞	82⅞
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	94½	93⅝
Chi M&StP 4½s C	94¾	94¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79¼	79¼
Chi St P&Pac 5s '75	93¾	93
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	96¼	96¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	105¼	104½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111¼	111
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	88	88
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94
Chi R&P 4½s	91⅝	91⅝
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	87¼	87¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¼	95¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s A '29	100¼	100
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101⅜	101⅜
Clev CC&STL 4½s E '77	96½	96½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104¾	104¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	113¼	113¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94½	94½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95⅝	95⅝
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	78	76⅝
Com Inv Tr 6s	97½	97
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅜	99⅜
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	76⅝	76⅝
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	98½	98½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	72½	72½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅛	105
Con Ry 4s '56	70	70
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅝	103⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	98⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101¼	101
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	78	78
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	90	89½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	94	94
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	103	103
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101	100½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	94⅜	94
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¾	102
Del & Hudson rfg 5s reg	91½	91½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92⅝	92⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson 7s '30	1013⅜	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90½	90
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	95	94¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	91⅝	90¼
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	39⅜	39⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '53	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	1033⅛	1033⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s 40	107½	107½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	65	65
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	1043⅜	104
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	100	100
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105½	105¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	1007⅝	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	93¾	93¾
Erie 1st con 4s '96	85¾	85¾
Erie gen 4s '96	78	78
Erie 5s '67	95⅛	94¾
Erie 1st con 7s '30	104	103¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114⅞	114⅜
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	99	99
Fla East Coast 5s '74	76½	76
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	47¼	46½
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	97⅞	97⅞
Gen Cable 5½s	99¼	99¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	100½	100½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅜	107⅜
Goodyear 5s '57	93	92¾
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	99¾	99¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105½	105⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	111¾	111⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Har Riv PC 4s '54	90	90
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	62	62
Hudson Coal 5s '62	82½	82
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83¾	83¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Cen 4s '51	95¼	95¼
Ill Cen 4s '53	91	91
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110⅛	110
Ind Steel 5s '52	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅝	92⅝
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101½	101½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98½	97⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78½	78½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78½	78
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98½	98½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	114⅞	114
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	95	95
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	105¼	105⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	95¼	95
Int Paper 6s '55	95	94¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96¾	96¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80½	80½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93½	93½
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	119	117½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	18¼	16⅛
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	49⅞	48⅞
James F&C 4s	87⅝	87⅝
Kan City Ry&M&m 4s '36	92	91¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	99
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49	81	81
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	80⅜	80⅜
Lacl&e Gas rfg 5s '34	101⅝	101
Lake Shore & MS 4s	97⅝	97⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	121	113⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37	96¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Louisville R 5s	90⅞	90¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104½	104¼
L&N col 5s	100⅝	100⅝
L&N 7s '30	102⅝	102⅜
Manhat Ry Con 4s '90	67⅛	67
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	59⅝	59¼
Marion Steam S 6s	99½	99½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	95¼
McCrory 5½s '41	98¾	98½
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	99½
Mil & Sparta 4s	92	92
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '31	102⅝	102¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	27¼	24
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	53	53
Min & StL rfg 5s	19	18
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	96	95½
Min St P SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	94	94
Min St P & SSm 6½s '31	100	100
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84	84
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	75¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97½
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	97⅝	97⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99	98¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	102⅝	102⅜
Montana Power deb 5s	100	100
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	87½
Murray Body 6½s '34	100½	100
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61½	61
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	95
Nat Rad 6½s '47	80½	80½
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	15⅝	15⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	13¼	13¼
Nat Tube 5s '52	104	104
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99⅝	99⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	106½	106½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	95	95
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95¼	94⅞
N O T & M 5s B '54	99⅝	99⅝

	High	Low
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80	80
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅝	88⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅞	96⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅝	106⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106⅜
NY Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	96	96
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	94¾	94¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	107	106⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅜	106⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102	102
NY City 4½s '63	104	104
N Y Dock 4s '51	85	85
N Y Edison 5s '44	105	105
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	115¼	115
N Y G&L&P purc m 4s '49	93	93
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	119¼	118½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	23¾	23½
NY Ry Inc 6s A '65	85¼	95
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53	52⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¾	106⅜
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	76	76
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	81	$1
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	102	102
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103¼	102⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103½	103½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	75½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101½	101
Nor Am Ed 6s A '57	101¾	101⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	88¾	89⅜
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅞	100⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112½	112½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106½	106½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	89½	89½
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅝	101¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¾	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96	96
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅝	101⅝
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	82¼	81¼
Penn O & B RR 4½s A '77	95¼	95
Penn R R 4¾s	98⅝	98⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '60	99¾	99⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	104⅛	103⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅞	110½
Penn RR col 7s '30	102⅝	102¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅛	102¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92⅜	92⅞
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	92⅜	92½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	108	108
Pood C Co 5s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	104⅜	104⅜
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102¼	102¼
Portland Railway 5s '30	97	97
Postal Tel 5s	94	93½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96¾	96½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	104⅜	104⅜
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '48	206	202
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅜	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅝	94½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅞	98
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	94½	94⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅜
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84½	84½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¼	99
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	99⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	86¾	86½
St L & S F 4½s '78	88	87⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100	100
St L & S F 5s B '50	100¼	100
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	91	91
St L Peoria & NW 5s	103⅛	103⅛
St L S W 1st 4s '89	89	89
St L S W con 4s '32	96	95⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99¾	99⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	100	100
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59¼	58½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	43⅝	43½
Seabd A L con 6s	76½	76
Seabd All Fla Fy 6s A '35	67⅞	67½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¾	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	97⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	89	89
Simms Pet 6s '29	100	100
Sinclair Cn O 5s '37	99⅝	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅜	101
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103	102⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98½	98½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅛	93⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	93	93
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅜	103⅜
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103⅜
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	106½	105⅜
So Pacific col 4s '49	90⅞	90⅞
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92½
So Pac 4½s '68	95	95
So Pac Oregon 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	87
So Ry con 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	114½	114
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121⅞	121⅜
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	91½	91½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	98¾	98¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¼
Ter RR Asso St L 4½s	98	98
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	64⅛	64
Third Ave adj 5s '60	63	62½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	100¼	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102¾
Trans Con Oil 6½s	100⅜	100
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	52	52
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	76⅝	76⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¼	98¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	87⅝	87⅜
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99½	99½
Utilities 5½s	96	95⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	92¾	92
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¼	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	100
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108½	108½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108½	108½
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	82	82
Va Ry 5s '62	104½	104
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100	99⅝
Va & S'west con 5s '58	95	95
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	94	94
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	98½	98½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101⅛	101⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102⅜
Walworth 6s '45	91	91
Walworth 6½s '35	94	94
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85½	85
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106¼	106
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103⅝	103⅝
West Va C & C 6s '50	30⅝	30⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	88⅝	88⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88	88
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¼	98⅛
Western Un cv 4½s '50	98⅛	98⅛
Western Un 5s '51	103⅜	103
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 wr	102½	102½
White Sew Mach 6s'36 x-war	98½	98½
White Sew Mach 6s '40	100	100
Wilkesbar Co East 5s '42	71	70½
Wilys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¾	101
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	84	84
Youngstown 5s	100½	100
Winch B Arms 7½s '41	107¾	107¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 30	Last Jan 29
3½s '47	99.6	99.6	99	99.2	99
1st 4¼s '47	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.
1st 4¼s rg	100.	100.	100.	100.	
4th 4¼s '38	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.6	100.6
4th 4¼s rg	100.6	100.6	100.1	100.4	
US 3⅜ '47-'57	97.27	97.27	97.27	97.27	97.25
US 3⅜s '56	103.4	102.8	102.4	102.8	102.4
US 4s '54-'44	105.1	105.4	105.	105.4	105.2
US 4¼s '52	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7
US 4s '54-'44	105.1	105.1	105	105	105.7

FOREIGN BONDS

Ag&Mtg Bk 6s ct '48	88½	88½
Akershus 5s rcts	88½	88½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	92½	92
Antioquia 3rd 7s '57	92⅝	92½
Antioquia 7s A '45	94¼	93½
Antioquia 7s B '45	93¼	96⅜
Argentine 5½s '62	96¾	96⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61

Treaty-Making Regime Tests Skill of Language Experts

Bureau of Translating Functioning Under State Department of United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is a vast amount of translating of languages to be done for the United States Government. The most important is that which comes through the State Department in the form of treaties and various official communications.

While this work has been carried on by experts for some time, it is only recently that it has been organized and the Bureau of Translating with Emerson B. Christie as chief set up as a section of the State Department. At present Mr. Christie has four technical assistants.

Knowledge of about 20 languages is necessary to meet the requirements of translation. Spanish is the language used in a great majority of papers since there are so many Latin-American countries, each with its own government and communications. French is used for French, Belgian, and Haitian papers. The Portuguese language is used by Brazil as well as Portugal. There has been no call for Chinese or Japanese translations, as the communications of those two countries are made in English.

French Used by "Old Russia"

Mr. Christie said that while the use of English has been extended there has at the same time been a tendency on the part of many countries to use their own language in diplomatic correspondence. As Russia has not been recognized by the United States, there has been no need for Russian translations. If recognition should be extended it will be interesting to see what language would be used officially. The old Russian régime used French to a large extent. New Russia would make its own rules.

Attention was called to the fact that translating for the State Department is different from ordinary translation since it requires combined knowledge of the languages and of the terms used in diplomatic correspondence and negotiations and their significance in both languages.

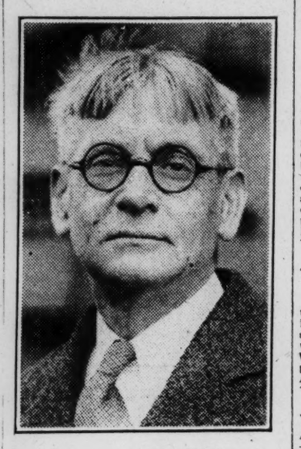
In consequence, Mr. Christie, who has been connected with the State Department for some time, and his assistants must understand the interrelations of political, economic and financial affairs and must be able to give their translations the style and polish required in diplomacy and governmental statements. Such translations must be able to serve, not only the immediate purpose, but must be filed with the historical documents of the Government.

Discrepancies in Texts

Instances of difficulties more or less serious caused by discrepancies between texts due to faults or differences of translation are cited by authorities on treaties and treaty making.

Crandall in his work on this subject says: "If the treaty is drawn up in the language of each of the contracting parties, and each is an original, the texts are to be construed collectively. They are intended to be identical. Neither is to be preferred to the other. If the two can, without violence to the language, be made to agree, that construction which favors this conformity is to prevail.

"In case they cannot be made to harmonize, other rules of construction must be resorted to for the purpose of determining, if possible, the common intention of the parties. In the last resort, the text in the language of the party which by the stipulation incurs the obligation, will, it seems, prevail in determining what obligation has been incurred."



© Underwood

EMERSON B. CHRISTIE
Chief of the Bureau of Translating of Department of State at Washington.

Speed Important Factor

In these days of numerous bilateral and multilateral treaties, it is of the utmost importance that the language be carefully considered. The contracting parties use their own language unless it is otherwise stipulated in the text of the treaty.

Speed is another important factor. Frequently when a treaty or other important foreign paper arrives, nothing can be done about it until the translation is carefully worked out and nothing can be given to the public. A combination of accuracy and speed is very desirable.

While official documents will be the main concern of the new translating bureau, it will also translate articles from magazines or books for the information of officials.

News of Freemasonry

By ROBERT I. CLEGG, 33°
Editor-in-Chief, the Masonic History Company

PRIOR to 1906 the old library chair of Chippendale design presented to the lodge at Alexandria, Virginia, by Gen. George Washington and used by him when Worshipful Master, was also used at the installations of the officers and at other important functions of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22. Since that year it has been on exhibition in a glass case, to protect it from souvenir hunters who had already taken fragments of the upholstery. At the recent installation of Brother C. Aubrey Callahan, the treasured chair was again placed and used in the old position. The new Worshipful Master is the son of Charles H. Callahan, Past Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and one of the originators and active workers for the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple project.

* * *

Lafayette S. Porter, long a resident of Pasadena, Calif., received special honors at the annual installation of officers of Pasadena Commandery, Knights Templar, being inducted into the office of Excellent Prelate for the thirty-third consecutive time. He enjoys the additional distinction of having been an officer of the Commandery since its organization, 38 years ago. Prior to beginning his long record as prelate, Mr. Porter was Eminent Commander.

* * *

The one hundredth anniversary of Nashville Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters of Tennessee, was marked by depositing in the grounds of the State Capitol a suitable memorial. This comprised a box containing articles of interest to the Craft, including sand from the Dead Sea, earth from the Garden of Gethsemane, olive oil and lentils from Jerusalem, several Masonic emblems, and some typical Masonic documents, and seeds and grains from Tennessee and other states. On the top of the deposit was placed a triangular plate bearing the inscription of the nature of the deposit, with the statement that it was not to be disturbed for 100 years. One of the speakers said that there was only one other such deposit—that on Pike's Peak, Colo. But there is at least another quite similar in purpose made by the General Grand Council in 1894, in the vaults of the Masonic Temple in New York City.

* * *

Brother John H. Cowles of Washington, a Past Grand Master and Past Grand Commander of Kentucky, and the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States of America, who has been on a trip to Europe visiting various Masonic bodies, was made the first and only honorary member of the Supreme Council of Spain, which held its sessions at Madrid in December. At this meeting Brother Augusto Barcia Trelles was elected Grand Commander to succeed Brother Enrique Gras. The new Grand Commander is by profession a successful lawyer and enjoys the reputation of being an eloquent orator.

Brother Cowles in telling of his experience abroad, mentioned the plight of some 200 members of the craft in Spain, who were arrested early in September, and still in prison but never brought to trial, on the suspicion of being concerned as Freemasons in an anti-government conspiracy. At a lunch in Madrid, where he was entertained by Freemasons, Brother Cowles expressed a desire to visit the prisoners and was able in due course to have an opportunity to do so. He was proud of the fact that the brethren at the lunch to whom he expressed his desire to make this visit, volunteered to accompany him in greater numbers than could be allowed by the authorities though in the attempt to do so they were in peril of being themselves arrested on the same charge that had imprisoned so many others of the fraternity.

* * *

Masonic trials interfere seriously with the other labors of the brethren, and may even inject a spirit of contention entirely foreign to the plan and the purpose of the institution. Only the necessity of cleaning up a troublesome situation warrants the lodge jury system in vogue in some jurisdictions for settling these distressing instances. The Grand Master of Connecticut proposes a commission of five members, to be appointed annually by his successors in office, and these to be commissioners of trials. They would, in his opinion, often relieve the individual lodge of much embarrassment and tend to a more strict observance of Masonic law. Some jurisdictions find this arrangement worth while. The plan proposed at the last communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut is to be reported upon by the committee on jurisprudence at the next annual meeting after hearing from the lodges directly.

* * *

At the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Brother J. Edward Allen of the committee on foreign correspondence presented with his report the several translations of the standards of Masonic recognition adopted by the Grand Lodge of that State. These standards or requirements set up for the use of regular Grand Lodges of Freemasonry are already accepted by a number of them in this particular form though in general practice they are adopted in substance if not absolutely in text by all Masonic bodies enjoying mutual recognition with those of the English-speaking world. To put the authorized text into a polyglot form would be a powerful means of spreading the fundamentals of Freemasonry over the globe. Dr. William M. James of Ancon, District Deputy Grand Master of the Canal Zone for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, translated the official standards into Spanish; Past Master Robert Ferrari of New York did the same favor with an Italian transcription; a Russian diplomat now in exile, a thirty-third degree member of a recognized Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, but whose name for political reasons is not to be mentioned, put the document into his native language; Prof. and Brother De Witt C. Croissant of George Washington University provided a Latin copy, and Brother Carl Barthel of Frankfort, Ger., a member of the Esperanto Masonic League, furnished translations in German as well as the international auxiliary language. Versions are expected soon to be available in various other languages in which the Craft works.

* * *

Recent statistics of the population of Master Masons give the larger jurisdictions in order as follows: New York State, 337,358; England, 322,000; Illinois, 293,151; Pennsylvania, 210,593; Ohio, 204,638; Michigan, 150,560; Texas, 139,000; California, 134,302; Indiana, 129,071; Massachusetts, 123,661; Missouri, 113,705; New Jersey, 92,585; Scotland, 90,000; Iowa, 86,486; Kansas, 83,401; Germany, total of 11 Grand Lodges, 75,212. The average number of Master Masons in a Grand Lodge of the United States is 66,908, and the average number in a lodge is 200. Sweden has the largest number of members to a lodge, the average being 499. In the United States the average number of members per lodge is greatest in the District of Columbia, 465, and the smallest average is in Arkansas, 62. There are a number of large memberships of lodges, as Palestine of Detroit with 4674 members. One out of every three Master Masons in the United States is a Royal Arch Mason.

* * *

The bodies of the Scottish Rite in San Antonio, Tex., maintain a relief committee for assisting needy Scottish Rite Masons and their dependents. The fund at the disposal of this committee is from voluntary contributions by the members and is independent of the almoner's fund. The number of deserving cases has been on the increase each year. Contributions to the relief fund for the year ending Nov. 1, 1928, amounted to $3783.54, or an average of about 52 cents per member for the entire membership of the bodies. Disbursements for the same period were $3574.20.

* * *

An honor that falls to the lot of few men—that of having a certain section of the universe named for him—was the tribute paid during the past month to Past Master Edward S. Evans of Palestine Lodge No. 357, of Detroit. In the far reaches of the Antarctic, where Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins now is on an exploring expedition where no other man ever has dared to penetrate, is an inlet that in the geographies of the future will be Evans Inlet. South of Graham Island in latitude 66 is Evans Inlet that was named in honor of Brother Evans for the time and effort he contributed to former expeditions.

Scottish Girls Judge Cattle

First to Place Clydesdales in Competitive Event—Field Extending

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The invitation to the twin daughters of Robert Park, Brunstane, Portobello, Clydesdale breeder, to judge this class of stock at the North of Fife Foal Show recently aroused much interest in agricultural circles. Up till a few years ago the only classes of live stock in the exhibiting or the judging of which women were prominent were cats and dogs. Since the war, however, women of the farm have come to the front as experts.

Miss Murray, Dalgig, has judged Ayrshire cattle at county shows (Renfrewshire last summer was an instance), and Miss Winifred Ferguson, Corb, Blairgowrie, who won the individual contests in stock-judging against student competitors of both sexes at the Highland Show at Aberdeen, has, since gaining that distinction, acted as judge of Blackface sheep, the occasion being the Perth Ram Society's second or supplementary show and sale.

But the woman judge of farm stock is still a novelty, and as far as is known, the Misses Park were the first to place Clydesdales at a competitive event.

One of the twins, Miss Mattie Park, gained second prize in the Highland Show students' judging competition at Aberdeen in the summer. Miss Ferguson, the winner, had 68 points, and Miss Mattie Park and Miss Helen Macleod (Kilmarnock Dairy School) were equal, with 60 points. Miss Uncle, another Dairy School student, gained a third prize, so that the list was topped with four girls.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Sallie L. Collamore, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Ruth L. Downing, Columbus, O.
Miss Novella Burns, New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Gentleman's home in beautiful Santa Clara Valley, suburbs of San Jose; 9-room house, modern, convenient, exceptionally well built, 3 acres land. For particulars inquire of OWNER, 903 Northrup St., San Jose, Calif.

ONTARIO, CALIF.—For sale, 6-room house, 2 bedrooms and complete bath upstairs, 1 bedroom and complete bath downstairs; also sleeping porch, hardwood floors throughout, casement dining room and many built-in features; A-1 locality with mountain view; a bargain at $5500. Address J. S., 311 West F St. Phone 390-M.

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TO MAKE FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE

the heirs offer at $20,000 below replacement cost, a modern house of dignity and character, rich in design. Large fluted hollow tile construction. "Gunnite" covered with Spanish tile roof. Interior walls canvas covered, painted and pannelled. Philippine mahogany finish. 14 rooms, 4 master bedrooms with 2 large closets each. 2 maids rooms, chauffeur's quarters in garage. In Oak Knoll at 1025 Oak Knoll Ave., a corner. Photo and copy of builder's statement mailed with sales price on request from Davis-Baker Co., 393 East Green St., Pasadena, Calif.

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SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen needed for exclusive representation in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and all cities over 50,000; quality shirts and pajamas, custom made, direct to wearer; liberal commission arrangements. Write for particulars to T. C. FOWLER, president FOWLER SHIRT CO., 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished; daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—Newly renovated, Frigidaire, wall beds, 2, 3, 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

WANTED—Middle-aged housekeeper for husband and wife in Manchester, N. H.; Christian Scientist preferred; kindly state qualifications and salary desired. L. H. R., The Christian Science Benevolent Association, Room 314-G, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WELL-EDUCATED woman who has had successful experience in child training to take charge of 2 boys ages 12 and 7; in morning while boys in school do family mending or secretarial work for mother; must be active and alert; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, giving experience, references, salary wanted and any other helpful information. 794 Springdale Road, Atlanta, Ga.

WORKING housekeeper, trustworthy and efficient; good home. Phone Majestic 0172 or address Box S-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 904 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.

Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Small suites near Art Museum, $40-$45. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

FOR RENT—Six-room apartment in Brookline, Mass.; furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; rent reasonable. Apply to janitor, 1824 Beacon Street.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y.—Now renting, 2, 3 and 4-room suites in Woodhull Gables, a modern elevator apartment; reasonable rentals. E. V. BRAND & SON, INC.
Renting Agents
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Opposite 192d St. Phone Hollis 7000. Closed Sunday mornings.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, February 1, small cottage, apartment, or 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms in or near Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, beautifully furnished, one or more mornings, afternoons, evenings. 1962 Salmon Tower. Chickering 3810. Pennsylvania 2224.

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LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
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FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
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1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
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405 Continental Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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DAILY drives in sunshine, $3.00 per hour, four persons. Caledonia 5477, New York City.

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Competent colored help on short notice.
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MAN with experience in tree expert business, capable of handling men and estimating on work; give training and education. H. G. MATTOON, 5328 Greene St., G'tn, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION speaking French or German for girl 12; Christian Scientist preferred residing in Bronx, N. Y.; hours 3 to 6, Saturdays, 10 to 5. W-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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GREEN PASTURES
GREENWICH, CONN.

Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Ave.

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OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, beautifully furnished, one or more mornings, afternoons, evenings. 1962 Salmon Tower. Chickering 3810. Pennsylvania 2224.

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WINTER GUESTS INVITED—Refined people who enjoy sunshine, comfort, really good food and a quiet, homelike atmosphere. THE WILLIAM EDWARDS HOTEL, Apopka, Fla.

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PRINTING—250 business letterheads, $2; envelopes, cards, billheads, same; combination, $7; samples sent; lecture invitations, envelopes, window cards, by-laws, booklets, folders, labels; everything reasonable; also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

ORANGE, Mass., 86 Miles from Boston—Sightly estate; 15 large rooms, bath and un porch, hardwood floors, wide, sunny piazza; large garage; all in excellent condition; centrally located away from traffic; situated upon a hill with beautiful well kept grounds and flowers; equipped with new electrol oil burner, hot water heater, electric range, kitchen coal range; price $12,500; to be sold to settle estate. Phone Orange 515. Write E. C. H., 47 High St., Orange, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3435 Germantown Ave.—Fine store and 9 rooms, now occupied as an established shoe store; owner retiring from business; fine location; good condition.

ROOMS AND BOARD

AVAILABLE for one or two persons desiring quiet, restful atmosphere; two rooms with bath in comfortable, colonial home overlooking pond; within half-hour commuting distance of Boston. C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Pleasant, sunny heated room; quiet home; beautiful location; convenient to cars; meals optional; ladies preferred. Talbot 9113.

LONGWOOD INN—Home cooking and attractive rooms for people who desire homelike atmosphere. 382 Longwood Ave., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 159 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—3 nicely furnished rooms for business people; near Christian Science church.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful large room furnished, 2 large closets, running water, all conveniences; detached house; private home; 25 minutes to N. Y. Tel. Buckminster 8519.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Nicely furnished sitting room with open-fireplace, bedroom, kitchenette in home of adults; near trains and buses. Tel. Center Newton 1371-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 69 Tiemann Place, Near Broadway and 125th St.—Beautiful large, sunny room; real homelike; reasonable. Apt. 60. ENDERLEY.

N. Y. C., 600 West 157th St. (Apt. 55)—Quiet light room; convenient all transportations; private family; $10. Washington Heights 8355.

N. Y. C., 515 W. 111th St., Apt. 24—Attractive room, every comfort; open view; subway, bus; reasonable; gentleman. Cathedral 6468.

N. Y. C., 500 W. 111th—Comfortable room, opposite bath; young business woman; near church. BAKER, Apt. 5-E, Cathedral 6306.

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West, 6 W.—Attractive single room in charming apartment, kitchen privileges; women. Susquehanna 7298.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive large single room; lady; quiet, private home; breakfast; maid service. 539 W. 112th St. Monument 4092.

N. Y. C., 66 W. 94th—Sunny room, running water; private house; home atmosphere; gentleman; reasonable. Riverside 6562.

N. Y. C., 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Desirable front room, two adults, $14; also single $7; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th St., Apt. 4-E—Large, warm rooms, elevator; $10 single, $12 double.

NEW YORK CITY, Near Grand Central—Furnished and unfurnished; dinner if desired. Caledonia 5477.

PHILADELPHIA, Hotel Lenoir, 1119 Walnut St.—Attractive rooms, hot and cold water, private baths; permanent or transient guests.

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YOUNG MAN with 8 years of retail merchandising including selling, buying and managing branch store would like position as assistant buyer men's furnishings. B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Buyer or Manager

A MAN having thorough knowledge of wholesale and retail shoe business, now holding responsible traveling position, desires to secure inside work, preferably as buyer or manager in shoe concern or other responsible position; Christian Scientists preferred. Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 619 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG married man wishes agency for recognized commodity in Miami and vicinity; over 7 years' selling experience; references. Box A-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Security Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, MASS.—Refined educated woman, position as helper; Christian Science family preferred; experienced with children; seamstress. Copley 8337-J.

BOSTON—Attendant or typist after 1 p. m. and evenings; no heavy work. A. L. F., 61 Clearway St., Suite 3.

COMPETENT housekeeper, English; other maids kept; Christian Scientist preferred. C. HOBERTS, 12 Westminster Apts., Ottawa, Canada.

EXPERIENCED worker, secretarial training, wishes position as assistant to superintendent or director of institution, home, school, club. E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED colored maid; highest reference, clean, alert, wants morning work. Phone MUNRO, Sacramento 7500. Address 141 E. 88th St., New York City.

POSITION desired as attendant, or care of children; experienced; will do some housework. Phone Milton 7730.

WOMAN with boy 7 desires position housekeeper in home where motherly care would be appreciated. Box M, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 645 Bergen Ave., Bergen Sq., N. J.

YOUNG lady, bookshop experience, desires position in bookshop. Tel. Hillcrest 1600-J, Box H-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOIST WANTED

WANTED—Soloist (Christian Scientist preferred) by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mamaroneck. Apply immediately to A. D. WEIL, 71 Tompkins Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

TABLE BOARD

NEW YORK CITY—Excellent home cooking; private family; reasonable; church block. Apt. 3-E, 46 West 96th St. Tel. Riverside 2939.

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FRENCH enunciation, conversation and folk songs; special classes for children; voice placement for beginners, Italian method; studied abroad. FRANCES PERRY, 2A Smith Ct., Boston. Tel. Bowdoin 3914-J.

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E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
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DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS., Corey Hill Section—Apartment in 2-family house, 7 rooms, sun parlor, butler's pantry, breakfast nook, fireplace, steam heated, excellent furnishings, Frigidaire, piano, radio; heated garage; garden; caretaker; rent $175; lease for year or more; references required. MRS. FREEMAN, 15 York Terrace. Tel. Aspinwall 9812.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For sublease from June 1st, 1929 to June 30, 1930, furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; desirable location; 3 blocks from Harvard Square; present tenant of necessity returning to California; arrangements may be made for longer lease if desired. Phone University 8285.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 mornings or apply SUPERINTENDENT.

PITTSBURGH, Dormont—For 4 to 6 months, cozy and attractively furnished 6-room apartment with all conveniences; near car line; rent reasonable. Phone Lehigh 1240.

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Painting time is here—old furniture can be made new with Devoe Paints and Lacquers
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THE BEST PRESERVER SHOP
HILGENDORFF'S
5 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
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Are You Interested in the *EDENETTE?*
Would you like to know more about it?
Write to CHARLOTTE C. MOE
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Exclusive Millinery
72 BROAD ST., Elizabeth, N. J.

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Corsets—Gloves—Hose—Lingerie
Expert Corsetieres in Attendance
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GUILD REGISTERED PERMANENT WAVING
Marinello Products
Appointments 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
47 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. 506

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Carefully chosen Frocks, Sportswear
Blue Moon Stockings
Thirteen Dean St. Tel. 4948

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Bags, Lamps Brasses, Scrap Baskets, Silk Shawls, Linens from "The Linen Chest." Turkish Prints. Czechoslovakian Ware.
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Adjacent to Marinello Beauty Shop
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A store devoted to the distribution of High Quality Merchandise
Branch Store in Leonia, N. J.
352 BROAD AVENUE

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HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
54 NEWARK STREET
Open Monday 9:00 p. m. Open Saturday 10:00
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COURTEOUS SERVICE
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Established Six Years
Marcel Permanent $10
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New Jersey
Near Corner of Springfield and Lyons Aves.

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Phone Bergen 559
Graydon Battery Service
Authorized Dealer for
R. C. A.—Atwater Kent—Fada Radio Sets
22 Bergen Ave. *Prest-o-Lite Batteries*

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GIFTS THAT LAST
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
455 CENTRAL AVENUE
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251 CENTRAL AVE. Nr. Franklin St.

W. BERKING
FINE DELICATESSEN
Staple & Fancy Groceries
Home Cooking
686 BERGEN AVENUE
Bet. Reid St. and Duncan Ave.
Phone Del. 2928

MONTCLAIR

PARK MANOR
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Hostess, ZELMA W. SOSMAN
49 Park Street Tel. 10137

AHEINE JEWELER MONTCLAIR, N.J.

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FREE DELIVERY LOW PRICES
FINE QUALITY
Vegetables and Fruits
Highest Endorsements
Make Inquiry

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Selected for Quality, Style, Workmanship
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REAL HOME COOKING
Pies, Cakes & "Brownies" Made to Order
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HIGH GRADE SHOE REPAIRING
Promptly Done
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Sausage, bacon, butter, peanut butter, canned goods. Friend's Baked Beans, mince meat, and brown bread.
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277 Greylock Parkway, Belleville N. J.
Tel. Belleville 3445
Deliveries anywhere in Newark and Suburbs.

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NEWARK, N. J.

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INSURES EVERYTHING IN
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Neckwear and Hosiery
Special on Above Worthwhile Bargains
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MEATS—"The quality you seek"
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Phone Us, Orange 8398—Free Delivery
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Prime Meats, Poultry
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
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New Jersey

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

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34 ELM STREET
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HORACE J. MARTIN Jr., Prop.
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A Real Toy Shop—Toys from 10c to $25.00
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
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EVERYTHING FOR THE BABY
GIFTS AND LAYETTES

Silver-Gray Soda Shoppe
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232 EAST BROAD STREET
Home-Made Cakes and Pies, Page & Shaw's choice Candies and delicious Ice Cream of All Kinds.
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SUITS Made to Order.
PERFECT Fit Guaranteed
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Birds, Animals and Supplies—Puppies, Canaries, Goldfish always on hand.
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144 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
Large Rental Library of the Newest Books. Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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Atlantic Highlands—Nathan Brown's News Stand, 70 First Ave.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway; Vaughan's News Stand, 705 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mitchell, 46 Washington St.
Bourton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Elizabeth—Edward Coplan's News Stand, 212 Broad St.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.; Louis Baker, corner 14th & Washington Sts.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington; M. A. Greenhalgh, 369 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 1791½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudensey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.; J. Silverstein's News Stand, 8 South St.
Mt. Tabor—C. S. Mount's News Stand, D. L. & W. Ry. Station.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark; M. Gatz's News Stand, 693 Springfield Ave.
New Brunswick—Bill's News Stand, 5 Livingston Ave.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 74 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 13 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Perth Amboy—Burt L. Moore, 201 State St.
Plainfield—Lazaar News Stand, Watchung Ave. and Front St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta.; Wallace's, 1 South Orange Ave.; Geo. Zolanesz, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowits, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wulff & Samer, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.
Westwood—Westwood Stationery Store, Inc., 1 Westwood Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
Allegheny—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. & O. News Co.
Chester—E. G. Roder, Seventh and Edgemont Ave.; Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Str.
Germantown—Arthur Isle's News Stand, 21st St. and Chelten Ave.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.
Lancaster—Reams Book Store, No. Queen St.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B. & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.; O. G. Harris, Seneca St.
Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 16th and Chestnut Sts.; Plotnick News Stand, 10 So. Broad St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Junction Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts., Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Hotel Pennsylvania News Stand, 39th and Chestnut Sts.; H. G. Harre's News Stand, Southwest Corner York Road and Chelten Ave.; Mrs. Anna C. Charles' News Stand, Southeast Corner 52nd and Market Sts.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, East Liberty Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel News Stand; William Penn News Stand; Hotel Henry News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Union News Stand No. 1, Federal Street Station, North Side.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Scranton—Hotel Jermyn News Stand.
Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—H. H. Holeman News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel News Stand.
Wilkes-Barre—Samuel Liebman's News Stand, Public Square, corner West Market St.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, P. R. R. Depot.
Williamsport—Keller's News Stand, Lycoming Hotel, 4th and William Sts.
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Sign of the Times

At a recent national meeting of Graham motorcar dealers in Detroit, the following notice appeared prominently on the programs distributed to those attending: "The splendid opportunities we all see ahead of us in 1929, and the amount and importance of the work to be done during this meeting seem to demand that we eliminate positively the use of intoxicants throughout the national dealer meeting."

Boston Transcript: North Dakota legislators will consider a bill to change the name of the language from English to "American," but the man from the great open spaces will doubtless find it just as hard to understand the language as she is spoke in little old New York.

The Zodiac

An imaginary zone of the heavens through which the sun, moon and planets move during the year is marked by 12 constellations which form the Zodiac. The division of the stars into constellations supposed to bear some resemblance to birds, animals, men, etc., is the oldest part of astronomy. The zodiacal signs have come down, with very little differences, from Egyptian, Arabian, Babylonian and Indian sources.

London Humorist: "The modern private garage is a very up-to-date affair," says a writer. —Some even have residences attached to them.

Universities

There were only two universities (Oxford and Cambridge) in the whole of England and Wales prior to 1832; in that year the University of Durham received its charter; in 1836 the University of London was founded, and in the ensuing years several more have been formed.

Detroit News: Note to deserving Republicans: Mr. Hoover is now vacationing in Florida, a state that produces much citrus fruit but very few plums.

Most Southerly Colony

The Falkland Islands, which were discovered in 1592, since 1833 have been a British possession, and are the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire.

Louisville Times: Almost any time now we may expect to see the restaurants retaliate by putting in a line of drugs and toilet articles.

Age of Machinery

It is estimated that in colonial days 300 man-hours were required to grow an acre of corn. Today, according to a survey of labor-saving machinery, it is estimated only four man-hours are required.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil: Somehow house slippers, the kind you wear around home, last longer than they used to.

Your "John Hancock"

So large was John Hancock's signature on the Declaration of Independence that his name has been used as a colloquialism for "signature" for almost a century.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What Arkansas village has been adopted by a church in Rochester, N. Y.?—*News Section* 10
2. What is the public debt of the United States?—*Editorial* 10
3. How will the shipment of Canadian wheat to Europe be expedited?—*News Section* 10
4. Who is the first singer to be honored in the "Hall of Fame" instituted by the National Federation of Music Clubs?—*Women's Enterprises Page* 10
5. Which of the states was formerly called the "State of Franklin"?—*Children's Corner* 10
6. What is the origin of the word "meander"?—*Word a Day* 10
7. What is Jesse Lasky's opinion about talking motion pictures?—*Sayings* 10
8. What is a totipalmate bird?—*World's Great Capitals* 10
9. What is the "Prix Goncourt" and how is it pronounced?—*Educational Page* 10
10. Who was referred to as "The Lady With a Lamp"?—*Theatrical Page* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Fathom

We are probably most familiar with this word used either as noun or verb in connection with the depth of water. It seems interesting, however, that its original use was related to breadth rather than depth.

The Anglo-Saxon form, *faethm*, meant the space reached by outstretched arms, and the verb indicated encircling with the arms; thus to fathom came to mean to embrace.

As actual measures were unknown, relative lengths had to be assumed, and so the stretching of one's arms in a straight line to the full extent, which was already known as a fathom, was adopted as a measure of length. This later became a definite 5½ feet, and still later 6 feet, as it is today. It was used chiefly in mining and marine measurements. As a fathom's length was used for the earliest sounding lines, to fathom became synonymous with "to sound."

Quite logically the figurative use of the word has almost superseded the literal, and we concede that to fathom is to get to the bottom of a matter, to dive into it, to penetrate it, and even to understand it thoroughly.

Stress the first syllable of fath'-om, sounding *a* as in *am*, *th* as in *then*, *o* as *u* in *circus*.

"We are endeavoring to fathom the Way-shower's teachings."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

The Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy: "Good will amongst men is impossible unless the gulf between the classes is bridged by intelligent sympathy and understanding."

Dr. Frank M. Silsley: "A far more pertinent question than 'Is the world growing better?' is this: 'Are we growing better?'"

The Rev. William Henry Geistweit: "The slogan of the church is not 'the survival of the fittest' but the regeneration of the unfit."

Henry Ford: "We have found that prosperity is not the product of charity, but of industry; not of receiving but of producing."

Aristide Briand: "The Locarno agreement must not be likened to a magic hat from which one can draw at will anything desired."

Sisley Huddleston: "There are problems which transcend continents. One of them is the problem of peace."

Commander Richard E. Byrd: "It is only by proceeding with thoroughness that we will be able to succeed."

Roy L. Smith: "The easiest way to get a reputation for wisdom is to know much and say little."

A Quotation for Today

WHAT stronger breastplate than a heart untainted!—SHAKESPEARE

In Lighter Vein

He Knew That

The new assistant at the seed shop was not having an easy time. Someone had ordered a packet of potato seeds, and he had spent two hours looking for one, but without success. At last he went and asked the boss about it.

"How can you be so ridiculous!" said the man. "Potatoes don't have seeds. Your leg was being pulled."

The assistant returned to the counter, feeling a little discomfited. Ten minutes later a customer entered the shop and asked for some bird seed. To his surprise, the assistant leant over and waggled a finger at him.

"Go on," he said. "I can't be tricked twice. Birds are hatched out of eggs!"—*Answers.*

Passing Show

Fruiterer: "Well, what can I do for you, my little girl?"

Little Girl: "Please could you give me small change for this apple?"

Never Been Missed

The return to the home town of the "local boy" who has made his fortune in the city is not always the great event it should be. A young banker, who after 10 years' absence alighted from the train at his village station, was astonished to find there was nobody on the platform to greet him. He sought out the stationmaster, a friend since boyhood. To him, at least he would be welcome, and he was about to extend a hearty greeting when the other spoke first.

"Hallo, George!" he cried; then, catching sight of the banker's luggage, "Going away?" — *Montreal Star.*

The Penalty of Popularity

It was after the opera. The expensively dressed woman approached the broad-shouldered man.

"If I am not mistaken," she said, "I have the honor of speaking to the renowned basso, have I not?"

He felt flattered.

"And what can I do for you, madame?" he asked.

"I can't find my car," she answered, pleasantly. "Would you be so kind as to call out 'Charlie' at the top of your voice?" — *Wall Street Journal.*

That's Peculiar!

Master: "Can you tell me the name of any animal peculiar to Australia?"

Boy: "The rhinoceros, sir."

Master: "Wrong. That's not found in Australia."

Boy: "Well, sir, isn't that why it would be peculiar?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Same Way

"Are there any questions?" "Yes, sir. How do you calculate the horsepower in a donkey engine?"—*Border Cities Star.*

Giving It Time

"Where is Dorothy?"

"She has gone to Europe to let her hair grow."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Scroggins Greets Distinguished Visitors

FLORRIE, the most prominent of all the pigeons of Boston Common, sailed swiftly over the tops of elm, maple and linden. Suddenly she saw what she was looking for and in a quick downward swoop

"Oooochh!" Said Fib, and Shivered With Delight.

came to earth beside Roger P. Scroggins, the old squirrel.

Mr. Scroggins greeted her cordially.

"I've been looking for you everywhere," said Florrie. "Something important is about to happen."

Mr. Scroggins tucked his cane under his arm and rubbed his hands.

"If anything important is about to happen, then you have come to the right person," he said.

Florrie winked one eye and looked hard at Mr. Scroggins with the other.

"That," she said, "goes without saying."

Fib, the chieftain of sparrows, bustled up and, sensing that something was in the wind, pleaded for the whole story to be told quickly.

"Here it is," said Florrie. "Teams of dogs, harnessed to sleds, have come all the way down to Boston from away up north. They are friendly dogs. They have worked hard. They have traveled over roads rutted with ice. They have run over hills. They have faced winds so strong that great oak trees have bowed their heads. Now, they are soon to reach Boston Common. It is nearly the end of their travels, for when they cross our Common, they are going into a big warm building where they will rest and be looked at by many people."

"Oooochh!" said Fib and shivered with delight.

Mr. Scroggins showed no excitement. This doesn't mean that he felt none. But his habit is to think in such critical moments, which he did, with one hand stuck inside his waistcoat and the other clutching his little cane which he waved in a circle over his head.

"This, Florrie," he said finally, "calls for a proper welcome."

Florrie winked again.

"In fact, Florrie," said Mr. Scroggins, "I believe it is my duty, as the oldest squirrel on Boston Common to see to it that our distinguished visitors are greeted."

When the Scroggins idea was told to Fib, he immediately dashed off to gather the Commoners and in a very few minutes the walk which enters the Common from Arlington Street was lined solidly on both sides with squirrels, pigeons, sparrows and one or two ordinary bystanders.

Mr. Scroggins, in full high hat and tail coat, stood at the head of the walk. Everyone was chittering, chattering, gruntling or twittering, one or the other, except Mr. Scroggins. He was the picture of dignity.

The watchers hadn't long to wait before the first team of dogs, harnessed together and pulling a sled with a high back came trotting up, followed by another team and another.

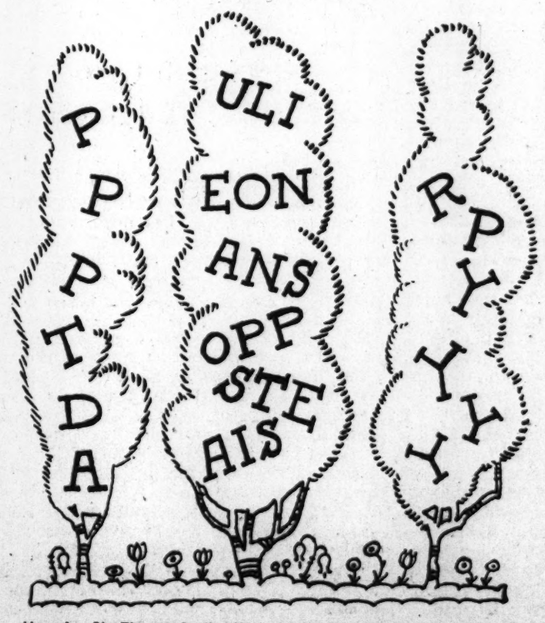
When the first dog saw the waiting Commoners, he stopped. All the other dogs stopped. The first dog grinned. His tongue lolled from his jaws good-naturedly. He barked. All the dogs barked. Then the Commoners set up a chorus of welcome.

It was what is called Pandemonium, for a few minutes.

Mr. Scroggins stretched out his cane in the middle of it. Recognizing a leader, everyone stopped making noise.

"Greetings, my gallant friends from the North," said Scroggins. And then he did the thing which marks the genius. He hopped into the first sled, made some noises which the dogs seemed to understand and, doffing his high hat to the right and the left passed through the cheering lane of Commoners, the first Boston Common squirrel ever to drive a team of dogs.

Flower Puzzle



Here Are Six Flowers Spelled With Five Letters Each. On the Left You Will See the First Letters. On the Right the Last Letters. In the Middle Are the Other Three Letters of Each Name. Now Can You Pick Out the Proper First and Last Letters for These and Complete the Names of the Six Flowers?

No Loss

Christchurch, N. Z.

A LAD of about 14 years had often wished for a trip on a steamer. One day a teacher in the school the boy attended, quite unexpectedly invited him to join him on a holiday trip to the North Island—a journey of some 10 or 11 hours. The parents were glad for their son to take advantage of this opportunity and were doing their best to meet the expenses to be incurred; and the boy's joy knew no bounds.

All was arranged when a disability seemed to require the removal of the mother to a hospital. The lad, knowing what expense this would entail, said at once that he would abandon the idea of going away for his holiday. He gladly and willingly gave up what would have been the fulfillment of a long-cherished desire.

The reward for such unselfish love, of course, was forthcoming, for the teacher insisted upon the lad's going, and the necessary funds were made available by him. Arrangements were made accordingly, and, added to this the boy had the joy of seeing his mother well on the road to complete recovery before he departed.

The Best Policy

MISS A. H. J., Decatur, Ill., shares with the Sundial a practical application of the Golden Rule by a business firm in Providence, R. I. While checking prices a clerk found a card with notations of a transaction in which the articles had been price-marked on the basis of a certain amount per hundred, instead of per thousand. A large sale had been made a number of months before, the account had been carried on the books some time and eventually paid by the buyer; but when she drew the matter to the attention of her employer he immediately gave instructions that a refund check be sent to cover the overcharge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

For an Unfettered Press

SOME problems of the press are brought out anew in reports from Paris of the struggle between a rich newspaper publisher and a consortium of journals. Both sides profess to stand for freedom of the press, and, curiously enough, both sides present a strong case. It is this difficulty of determining how true liberty is best secured that is the essence of the question. On the one hand, it is claimed that liberty means the right to publish in any conditions, at any price, for any purpose. On the other hand, it is claimed that liberty is menaced if commercial rules are not obeyed and propagandist dumping is practiced in the newspaper realm. Any rich man prepared to lose money could, it is urged, undercut ordinary newspapers and, securing large circulations in a noncommercial manner, unfairly spread his views, which might be noxious. Indeed, there seems nothing to prevent a foreign country which is willing to spend the money from establishing newspapers with a political design, and by underselling drive legitimate newspaper enterprise more or less completely from the field.

With both of these views there must be some sympathy. If there is a consortium of journals such as is alleged in France, then it would appear inevitable that somebody would be tempted to make an effort to break down the virtual monopoly. It is easy to represent such a man as the champion of the public. Scarcely any greater potential danger to the common weal than the trustification of the press exists. In different forms it has manifested itself in most civilized countries, and the public is largely at the mercy of a possibly overorganized machinery of information. Though there is still competition, sometimes fierce, for news, there is a general understanding among newspaper owners that excessive amalgamation of companies is bringing newspapers under concentrated control and the centralization of agencies for disseminating news, which may thus receive a certain uniform color. In Great Britain the newspapers are falling into too few hands. In Germany there are formidable groups. In Italy there is governmental dictation. In France there is a close working arrangement among the leading proprietors. In America the syndicate and chain newspaper system is increasing. Therefore, it is natural to rejoice when one man boldly defies the vested interests, as does François Coty, with his Ami du Peuple.

Yet it is difficult to ignore the peril which is pointed out by orthodox newspapers. They say, in effect, let us start from the same mark and let the public be the judge. Don't offer a cheaper article, which obviously would be produced at a loss. Otherwise, wealth gives a grossly unfair advantage to the person, organization or nation which resolves to use, perhaps improperly, the enormous power of the modern press.

In the long run a newspaper must justify itself with its readers. If it differs in tone and methods from other newspapers, it may have a long and hard fight to impose itself; but eventually it must demonstrate that it makes a veritable appeal to a sufficient public. The problems of the press are many-sided and difficult, and people have scarcely begun to think about them. Yet for democracy there is hardly any subject of more profound or more vital importance than the subject of an honest, unfettered press.

Restricting Flour Exports

PROTESTS by wheat growers of the southwestern states against what they claim is unfair competition in Cuban markets of flour made wholly or in part from Canadian wheat ground in United States mills, has prompted the introduction in the House by Milton C. Garber, Representative of Oklahoma, of a bill prohibiting the exportation of such flour as a product of the United States. Under the reciprocity treaty with Cuba that country now admits the flour at a lower rate than is imposed on the product of other lands not enjoying the benefits of reciprocal duties. It is claimed that because of superior shipping facilities, and other conditions in the northern milling industry, the millers using the Canadian wheat have a decided advantage over their southwestern competitors, and an effort is being made to enlist the support of friends of farm relief in the Congress on behalf of the proposed law.

While the enactment of the Garber bill would substantially decrease exports of flour from northern mills to Cuba, it does not clearly appear that the southwestern mills would profit much by the change. So long as Canada produces a large surplus of wheat, the excess crop will find markets as flour made in the mills of either the United States or Canada. If the northern mills could not make use of Canadian wheat for their Cuban trade it does not follow that they would use the southwestern grain, and might, indeed, be forced to abandon their shipments of flour to that island. Canadian millers are on the alert to find new markets, and would be certain to make additional efforts to sell their product in Cuba. With the loss of part of their foreign market, the northern mills would naturally seek to push their domestic trade into regions of the United States now chiefly supplied by the southwestern millers, so that in the end the latter would find themselves no better off.

The wheat growers of the United States are protected, so far as the domestic market is concerned, by high duties on foreign grain. It may be expecting too much to believe that, by preventing the use of Canadian wheat in making flour for export, additional markets can be found for the product of wheat grown in the United States.

Can the Layman Help?

SPEAKING recently at a meeting of the Bronx Bar Association in New York, at which he was an invited guest, Charles E. Hughes urged co-operation of the public and the bar in an effort to maintain, as he expressed it, "the standards of justice." Mr. Hughes assumed, and quite properly, that judges and practicing lawyers are fully cognizant of existing conditions. He believes that nowhere and never has it been harder to maintain those standards than now, in the city where he spoke and where he resides.

Many will agree with the view expressed by the speaker that the abuses and shortcomings so frequently complained of are due to the admission to the bar of those who are unfitted to appreciate the requirements of professional duty. "We have not only," he observed, "the problems of technical legal education, the special equipment for practice, but the greater difficulties with respect to general culture and ethical training."

Is the problem one to the solution of which the bar associations will welcome interference by laymen? The lawyers themselves have assumed the responsibility of determining the qualifications of those seeking admission. They have, voluntarily, established their own code of ethics. None but lawyers could apply the standards which have been agreed upon. Few laymen would attempt to pass upon the technical qualifications of applicants for licenses to practice. They have assumed, at least in the past, that they could safely accept the attestation of those who were responsible for applying the tests that those accepted had been unqualifiedly approved.

It can hardly be insisted that the public must be left to the tender mercies of those who are unfitted to appreciate the requirements of professional duty. The unfit as well as the fit carry the diplomas and licenses entitling them to the confidence of their fellows and the public. Where, then, shall the process of cleansing begin? Clearly, the need is not for stricter technical tests. It has been sought by adding to the requirements, by admitting only college graduates to the law schools of universities, and by extending the courses a year or more, to make more difficult the admission of those who might prove undesirable.

But the guarantee of excellence seems not to be dependable. Because it is not, the bar, skeptical of its own deliberate processes, turns to the public in what Mr. Hughes clearly recognizes as an extremity. This appeal for help carries with it a confession of impotence which is in no sense reassuring. By what method or means can the public hope to accomplish what the bar admits it has failed to do? It can only be said that the public, observing with intense interest the evidence of an awakened realization by the bar of its own responsibilities, will lend cheerful aid to the effort to carry on the cleansing process from within. Laymen in legislatures will be quick to assist in the revision of codes. Jurors will, it is quite certain, give sympathetic assistance in punishing culpable members of the profession. Will bar associations and judges be as willing to exclude from their ranks the unprofessional practitioners who dishonor an honorable profession?

Need There Be Failures?

ONE thing a person should learn in school is confidence in his ability to do something worth while. Yet it is estimated that over 1,000,000 boys and girls in the schools of the United States are "failed" every year. This would not be so serious were it not for the fact that the majority of these young folks are left to believe that they are hopelessly stupid. One thing that children should not learn in school is inferiority—or failure and the fear of inherent inability.

This condition is so contrary to the best and latest concepts of education that the editor of the Journal of the National Education Association declares in the January issue that failures will not be allowed in the school of tomorrow. For children are now failed in the very institutions which are established to teach them success, and "this is the crime eternal against childhood." The school of tomorrow will not consider its task complete "until all children of school age are fitted successfully into the activities of citizenship and vocation."

Standards of attainment as prescribed in the average school are undeniably arbitrary, and sometimes almost inhuman, with respect to the individual pupil. But the time should not be far distant when the schools will undertake to teach success for each pupil according to his talent. The child of the future will not be branded by a mark of failure. On the contrary, the thought of all concerned will be centered upon helping him to succeed up to the highest possible standard of which he himself is capable. The teacher will seek to discover what talents the individual pupil possesses and to guide each in developing his capacity.

A superintendent in Minnesota calls upon teachers to have enough faith in the child to allow him to unfold in his own way and at his own rate, and then there can be no failure. In one large city sixty-two parent-teacher associations united in a thoughtfully worked-out plan to reduce school failures. Home and school conditions alike were altered and improved, and rather surprising results obtained. Vocational and trade schools are concerned with saving young people from what would otherwise be sad failure. Certain progressive schools have taken the position that no pupil need leave the place a failure. The intelligent teacher in the wisely conducted public school now knows that there are extremely few children who cannot do something well, and that it is for the teacher to find and develop that something so that the youth may leave the school not with "Failure," but with "Well done" ringing in his ears.

Cruisers in a Common Cause

IN THE perspective of the full sweep of Anglo-American relations, the particular fifteen-cruiser bill now before the United States Congress is a relatively unimportant item, and its temporary occupancy of the front page of the international press should be allowed to obscure neither the fundamental factors nor the fundamental friendship which must dictate the policies of the two countries. Happily, the current news from both London and Washington has lately been permeating the atmosphere of Anglo-American diplomacy with wiser words and clearer views—views which should make it possible for Great Britain and the United States to base a naval policy not upon incidental antagonism, but upon the unity of purpose implicit in the Briand-Kellogg treaty.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's conciliatory speech in Birmingham was an opportune contribution toward a broader understanding of the Anglo-American naval question and toward the development of an Anglo-American naval agreement which will not only give effect to the mutual desire for parity, but which will achieve it by a decrease rather than an increase of armaments. Sir Austen's remarks and their hearty indorsement by the British press have already made an exceedingly favorable impression in the United States, serving to dispel the vanishing shadow of doubt which the repudiated Anglo-French compromise temporarily cast.

And now the entry of Mr. Hoover upon the picture comes with especial significance, and his views lend further promise to the prospect of a converging of the heretofore divergent naval policies of the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Hoover, publicly misrepresented by the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who ventured the bad guess that the President-elect favored the immediate and mandatory construction of the proposed cruisers, informed President Coolidge that he warmly supports his stand. President Coolidge is vigorously opposing the inclusion of the time clause in the naval bill in order that the incoming President may be authorized to build cruisers only in accordance with the demands of American security and the status of the Treasury, and be enabled to suspend construction whenever agreement is reached for further disarmament.

Today the naval outlook is not what it was even a few months ago. A new factor has been introduced, and that factor is the Pact of Paris. This treaty furnishes the United States and Great Britain a new basis upon which to approach both the immediate question of naval strength and the larger question of freedom of the seas. The pact makes resort to war an offense against all nations, and it limits the use of force, be it land or naval force, to the preservation of peace. The pact binds the American and British navies—whenever navies must be used—in a common purpose, that of minimizing war, which, as President Coolidge has said, is injurious to the United States wherever it arises. Thereby an even larger freedom of the seas would be attained.

Chinook

WHEN Chinook wandered out into the great ice fields of the antarctic, never to come back, he left behind a name that will be written large in the record of canine accomplishment. Chinook was no ordinary dog. He was possessed of the power of leadership among his kind in such a degree that his owner, Arthur T. Walden, found him an invaluable aid in training dogs for teamwork in the vast unexplored areas of the Far North. Chinook was a lead dog. Quick to learn and ever ready to respond to any signal his master might give, he was always dependable. Whether speeding with his team mates through the great wastes of Labrador or plunging through the surging drifts of Alaska, Chinook never failed.

Back of it all was the wonderful affection between him and his master. Wherever Walden was, there Chinook always was to be found: whether among the comforts of civilization or the hardships of the ice fields. And so when Commander Byrd made his arrangements with Mr. Walden to supply the "huskies" for the antarctic expedition, there was no doubt that Chinook would go. Though years of hard work had entitled Chinook to comfortable retirement up in his Wonalancet (N. H.) home, the urge of the open was as strong upon him as upon his master, and the bond which united these two, the man and the dog, held fast when the call came for their great adventure together.

Random Ramblings

Boston University may not have finished among the leading colleges in the football ranking list last fall; but that it is making a brilliant record as regards scholastic standing is proved by the fact that no less than forty-five of its graduates are now serving as presidents of colleges or universities.

"Too far apart" were the ejaculations of football fans when the goal posts were moved back a few feet on each side of the gridiron. In England the ancient football game of Shrovetide is coming back and—think of it—the goal posts are three miles apart!

Probably never before has such a large sum of money been given away with so few words as those of Edward S. Harkness when he wrote in effect, "I shall be glad to give Harvard University . . . $11,392,000."

Head of the family (reading aloud from newspaper): "Twenty-five million for prohibition and not a cent for national defense."

The other one: "Prohibition *is* national defense."

The latest designs in dress goods for motorists who wish to be up-to-date, show prints of autos, tool kits, tire impressions, et cetera. Perhaps a grease spot or two will not be amiss.

The Houghton Line inquires: "Has anyone ever suggested a working marathon?" Probably not; it would scarcely be a novelty.

Savings constitute one of the firmest foundations of house building.

The United States Cabinet—Its Evolution

WITH Herbert Hoover's election a matter of history, his Cabinet appointments have become a popular subject for speculation. Where to find capable men for the ten secretaryships, and at the same time satisfy the demands of the party leaders in various sections of the country, will confront the President-elect as a question of no little importance.

Contrasted with this state of affairs, selection of their official advisers was a matter of comparative ease for America's earlier Presidents. The number of departments was small, and the country's system of political patronage had not yet been developed to any extent.

Washington had as his councilors only the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs (now State), Treasury and War, in addition to the Attorney-General. The last-named official was not head of a department in 1789, as it was not until 1870 that the Department of Justice was established.

These men were regarded by the first President of the United States as his assistants, and their advice was sought on all matters of importance in their various fields. They were not called to regular meetings such as those over which President Coolidge presides every Tuesday and Friday morning; instead, their opinions were sought individually on most occasions. In this group we find the familiar names of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of Foreign Affairs (known as Secretary of State after Sept. 15, 1789); Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; John Knox, Secretary of War, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General.

Washington did not confine his consultations to these men alone. In the first two years of his Administration he included among his councilors, beside the department heads, Vice-President Adams; Madison, the leader of the House of Representatives, and Chief Justice Jay, who had acted as Secretary of State until Jefferson's return from France early in 1790. Thus all three branches of the Government—the legislative, judiciary and executive—were represented.

* * *

Perhaps it was Washington's idea that the Vice-President should occupy a much more important place in the Government than had been the case, for in 1791, while away from the seat of government, he suggested that the Vice-President and secretaries should meet for consultation. The records for the following year contain several accounts of what came later to be termed Cabinet meetings because of their similarity to the meetings of the English Cabinet Committee. Madison, as leader of the House, had ceased to attend the sessions; the Chief Justice had disappeared from the meetings, after the Attorney-General became a participant; and there is no evidence that the Vice-President continued to be included.

President Harding inaugurated the policy of having the Vice-President as a regular attendant at Cabinet meetings, but Vice-President Dawes declined to follow this custom. It is now reported that Senator Curtis will sit in at Cabinet meetings at Mr. Hoover's request.

By 1793 meetings of the President's advisers had become frequent, and a letter written by Madison in June of that year speaks of "the discussions of the Cabinet." Soon afterward the term found its way into the newspapers. In Jefferson's Administration, in 1802 and again in 1806, the Cabinet was mentioned in congressional debate.

Establishment of the Department of the Navy in 1798 added a new secretary to the President's official family. In 1829 the Postmaster-General became a member of the Cabinet. His office had been established Sept. 22, 1789, but he was not made head of an executive department until 1872, when the Post Office Department was established.

With the increase in number and importance of the departments, the term Cabinet came into more general use, and in December, 1829, President Jackson mentioned it in his annual message to Congress. Jackson was the first President to apply the idea "to the victor belong the spoils." Consequently, at the beginning of his Administration, he might have preferred to appoint more than six secretaries. Within a few months, however, his Cabinet, small as it was, had brought him into greater difficulties than had his Indian campaigns. He knew how to deal with redskins, but he was nonplused when the wives of the other Cabinet members refused to recognize the bride of his Secretary of War, who had been Peggy O'Neal, daughter of a Washington innkeeper. Such dissension arose that Jackson threatened to dismiss his entire Cabinet, under the removal power granted the Chief Executive by the first Congress, but following the example of Secretary Van Buren, the members resigned.

* * *

In 1867 the term Cabinet received legislative recognition in a House resolution, but it was not until 1907 that the term found its way into the statutes through an appropriation act by which the salaries of Cabinet members were raised to $12,000 annually. Their remuneration was originally $3500 ($3000 for Secretary of War); today it is $15,000.

Establishment of the Department of the Interior in 1849 brought the number of Cabinet offices to seven—a total which remained unchanged forty years.

One of the first bureaus to be transferred to the Department of the Interior was that of Agriculture, which had been located in the Patent Office since 1836. In 1862 this bureau became an independent office, sometimes called the Department of Agriculture, and twenty-seven years later it was made an executive department with a secretary in the Cabinet.

This was the first of the so-called "promotional" or "welfare" departments, established for other than administrative duties. Following it have come the great Department of Commerce and the smaller Department of Labor, established jointly in 1903 as the Department of Commerce and Labor, and separated in 1913.

Growing up gradually as the needs or special interests of the country demanded a new department, the Cabinet has come to its present size—ten. Who will fill these ten offices after March 4? No one knows, unless it be the President-elect, but many people think they do, and upon such predictions much of the interest in American politics rests.

G. S.

"Come Again to Texas, Mr. Owen"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a good American, like the retired physician in Collinson Owen's latest "quick impression," the undersigned feels prompted to "say the right thing about Texas" while we are on the subject. Texas readers of The Christian Science Monitor, who have hitherto followed Mr. Owen with great enjoyment, are feeling much as a hostess might whose guest has entered a side door, unheralded, traversed the plain hallway which bisects an otherwise charming home, and continued his journey unaware of the beauty and refreshment which a logical approach would have yielded.

The Texas, which Mr. Owen describes as "sullen"—like "a very large laboring man, with a three days' growth on his chin"—is, for the most part, so different from the real Texas, the Texas often depicted on Monitor pages in verse and story, that it is scarcely recognizable. From the west, the normal approach into Texas is via the Southern Pacific Railway, entering the State at El Paso through a territory so rich in natural beauty and coloring as to have been the inspiration of much of Glenn Ward Dresbach's finest poetry; proceeding through mountain scenery as picturesque as much that is to be found on the Continent of Europe. There are, occasionally, broad plains, but the mountains grow such trees as oak, juniper, and various kinds of cedar and evergreen trees. Villages are nestled in the valleys; resorts, camps, and hunting lodges are hidden away near great wooded canyons where wild game is still found in abundance. This approach would have brought Mr. Owen—on through Pullman—with service perhaps not at all inferior to that of eastern trains, directly to San Antonio, justly reputed to be one of the loveliest, as well as quaintest and most colorful cities in the United States.

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In San Antonio, Mr. Owen would have found buildings rich in historic and artistic value, contrasted interestingly with modern buildings which have been successful competitors in national architectural contests; scenery which has been transferred to canvases now hanging in eastern galleries and which is luring artists from many other sections; while the Mexican section, with its colorful markets and picturesque vendors of native food and pottery, could not have failed to leave a worth-while memory. To the southeast, great cotton fields, with a soil which, by actual test, has been found comparable only to the rich loam of the Nile region, yield their contribution to the world markets through the port of Corpus Christi, while the little city itself rises on terraced bluffs above a shore line so lovely as to suggest a diminutive Naples. To the southwest lies the Rio Grande valley, a great expanse of softly rolling land, striped with seemingly endless rows of orange, grapefruit, and lemon trees, spinach, onions, tomatoes and other luscious proofs that many of the prospectors to Texas have found it to their profit, as well as their pleasure, to remain. This section is dotted thickly with modern towns, as spick and span as that portrayed in a certain well-known advertisement.

By this time Mr. Owen would have been so alert to the possibilities of his tour that he would have found other things in Houston and its environs more interesting than "Main Street," the electric lights, and the skyscrapers. The prodigious growth of Houston, as well as that of Dallas and other Texas cities, bears eloquent tribute to the successful operations of oil, ranch, and many other business activities.

* * *

The route over which Mr. Owen made his long trek is, at certain seasons, all—at least to the casual observer—that Mr. Owen says of it, "featureless, treeless, monotonous." But the reader is left with the impression that this is true of Texas as a whole. The fact of the matter is that Texas—with its 265,896 square miles of widely variegated country—is far too large for the "look" which Mr. Owen has accorded it. It is much as if one had disembarked at Folkstone, saying, "And this is England!" and then continued one's journey. But no, upon second consideration, because of Texas's great size, the cases would not be exactly similar. For Texas has as wide a range of climate, plant, and animal life as there is between Florida and Massachusetts, and the same variance is true in every phase of living. It is told of the gigantic proportions of Texas that a Chicago firm, having been apprised of some difficulty with an El Paso dealer, wired its representative in Texarkana to "run over and straighten it out." Whereupon the representative wired back, "Send somebody from Chicago—it's closer."

One can understand a foreigner's failure to comprehend, from a distance, a locality or situation. The undersigned remembers a dear old English innkeeper who could not believe that her guest had purchased her thoroughly up-to-date suit in Indian Territory. "But, my dear," she gasped, "I thought until this minute that everybody in Indian Territory wore blankets and lived in wigwams!" One can also understand the failure of the best-intentioned tourist to grasp the real life of a people on his first trip—one recalls the first visits of Dickens and Kipling. But when a guest with whom Texas Monitor readers would so gladly have shared the beauties of their State, slips through on a local train, by way of towns which the undersigned, in one instance, has had to look up on a map, and then goes on feeling that he has been "through Texas," we cannot refrain from calling out after him, in true Texas style, "Stranger, come again—when you can stay longer."

L. H. H.

San Antonio, Tex.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Lost Dining Rooms

ARCHITECTS report an increasing number of homes without dining rooms. It is true, they are mostly apartments. This does not mean dining is going out of fashion, but rather that homes with limited space may use the "living room" for serving meals. Sometimes there is a little alcove for meals, and provision for a larger table in the living room "when company comes."

This change in home arrangements cannot be observed without mixed feelings. The labor of the housekeeper may be reduced, steps saved, and the time secured for other interests, but think of the shock to traditions! A corner of the kitchen may soon suffice for a few nodules of food served in pill form, or perhaps taken from the vest pocket. The wit and wisdom of the long table, with its big family, may pass, and the family plate be sold to the buyer of antiques.—*Toronto Globe.*

Anchoring in Air

IT IS not unusual for a dirigible to hover over a spot for considerable time. But an aviator at the municipal airport at Chicago the other day kept a plane in the air virtually motionless for an hour. There was a 60-mile gale blowing. The aviator headed into it. He throttled his motor in such a way that the pull of the plane going forward just balanced the pressure of the wind driving it backward. The result was precisely no progress in either direction.

The experiment was interesting, but it probably solves no problems, since a stiff wind is not always available for hovering purposes. Some day, however, there will doubtless be developed a device which will enable planes to stay in the air while virtually motionless. That will mean a long step toward safety.—*Worcester Telegram.*

Helping to Make People Think

WE CANNOT let anything alone. Our major thesis is that if people are afraid of a subject, that is a subject to take hold of firmly. A big part of our business is to get people to face things, look at them squarely, think about them, and act on their best thinking. Nothing in life is unrelated to religion. The greatest obstacle to high living is compartment thinking. Our religion must penetrate everything or it is an inadequate religion.

A part of the high mission of the press is to make people think, and to furnish the raw material to help them think. We cannot get anywhere without convictions, but our convictions lead straight to bigotry when we close the door to more light.—*The Christian Leader.*

Changing Vocabulary

IN THE past the English language has gained two or three words and lost one or two every year. The rate of gain and loss is now much higher. Since the world has grown smaller, we have gained many scientific and foreign words, but because time also has dwindled, we have lost many that were worth a thought. While the spread of a literary sense of humor is forcing some good Anglo-Saxon words out of use, the mechanical and scientific apparatus which now form a great part of our outer life are bringing in an era of modified, democratic Latinity. The old speech, though it served George Eliot well, will hardly serve us. The scientific and analytic spirit of the day, which takes too little for granted, has made words derived from Greek and Latin fashionable with English writers, while the imposing language used in commercial advertising must eventually affect the vocabulary of the general public.—*The Observer* (London).